The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3043. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important from the Seat of Army Operations.

No Forward Movement of the Federal Forces.

The Rebels Building New Batteries.

A Portion of Beauregard's Command Thrown Forward to Fairfax Court-House.

Latest Intelligence from Western Maryland.

Gen. Cadwallader Still at Williamsport.

COL. WALLACE'S COMMAND ALL SAFE.

Gen. McClellan on His Way to Grafton.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Agreement between the State and National Authorities.

REBEL MISSOURIANS LEAVING THE STATE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 22.

H. C. SPENCER, our Consul at Paris, has been ordered to close the consulate, and to deposit the papers and records of the office with the American Minister. Mr. SPENCER has been proved to entertain quite too much sympathy for the rebels.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is in Washington, and will remain here until the close of the session.

GEN. DIX TO COMMAND IN VIRGINIA.

It is understood here that Maj.-Gen. DIX will assume command of the forces on the other side of the river, and that the army will be divided into five brigades, under the immediate command of Generals MCDOWELL, RUNYON, TYLER, and Colonels HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN. It is probable that Gen. DIX will establish his head quarters at Arlington House on Wednesday next.

JOS. W. WEBB, of this city, has been appointed Inspector-General of the United States Army.

On Tuesday last, the rear of Gen. CADWALLADER's column, which crossed the Potomac from Williamsport, had returned across the river.

IMPATIENT TO ADVANCE.

It is understood that Gen. MCDOWELL is earnestly desirous to push his column forward upon Fairfax, and has sought to advance in force with his impatient command, to clear the road to that point. Beyond Falls Church and Vienna, the enemy are now industriously engaged in fortifying the road with their masked batteries. But Gen. SCOTT is not yet ready, and so the zealous troops must wait. There has been no offensive demonstration in that quarter for twenty-four hours.

GEN. CADWALLADER'S MOVEMENTS.

The action of Gen. CADWALLADER, in omitting to avail himself of the opportunity to occupy Harper's Ferry, and in his return across the river, is severely commented on here, in military circles, and is unfavorably contrasted with the late gallant and triumphant movement in Missouri.

Gen. LANE's brigade, to be raised in Kansas, is to consist of five regiments. Among the Colonels already designated for these regiments, I am informed that Capt. MONTGOMERY has been selected by the General to command one of them. Gen. LANE is now in Washington, and will be in the Senate at the opening of the special session in July.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment, Col. J. S. SLOCUM, arrived here last night.

STEWART ELLSWORTH, a cousin of the late lamented Colonel of the Zouaves, arrived here recently, and has volunteered in the army, joining the Twenty-first New-York Regiment.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT COMMISSION.

One of the most important commissions yet instituted by the Government in this war has just been appointed for the purpose of inspecting the provisions now being shipped to the troops in active service. Great complaint has been made in regard to the quality of the food served out to the men at times here, and this Board will now have it in their power to improve the rations very decidedly. In is understood that, in addition to their duties having reference to the regular army supplies, they will, when practicable and desirable, inspect also the food received for the volunteer militia. This arrangement must prove of vast benefit to the soldiers generally.

The New-York Fire Zouaves, under Col. FARNHAM, who are posted near Alexandria, on Shuter's Hill, are still engaged in throwing up additional intrenchments to the west of their camp. The works are very formidable. Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, had a celebration of their thirty-seventh anniversary yesterday at the Navy-yard.

Yesterday afternoon, DAVID LEWIS, of the Metropolitan Rifles, was accidentally shot by one of of his comrades, whose revolver went off unawares. The ball entered LEWIS' spine, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal.

The Twenty-ninth, from New-York State, Col. STEINWEHR, arrived here about 2 o'clock to-day. The Twenty-sixth, Col. CHRISTIAN, is also here.

BEAUREGARD'S MOVEMENTS.

A dispatch was received at the State Department at noon to-day, to the effect that BEAUREGARD had moved a large portion of his force east from Manassas Junction, towards Fairfax Court-house. The sympathizers of Gen. BEAUREGARD say that he is inclined to give Gen. MCDOWELL battle at or near Fairfax.

Forty marines, from Pittsburgh, arrived at the Navy-yard Barracks this afternoon.

Col. MARSTON's Second New-Hampshire Regiment left Harrisburgh this morning, and come in to-night, ten hundred and fifty strong, splendidly equipped.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

Gen. CADWALLADER has eight thousand troops under his command, without the reinforcements [illegible]. The Head-quarters of the [illegible] female seminary at Williamsport. [illegible] of Virginians are crossing the river [illegible]. Most of the inhabitants have left the town, and Williamsport is now occupied by United States troops. A strong Union feeling is manifested throughout that section, and the national flag is displayed at most of the houses and buildings. Heavy shipments of stores and ammunition are constantly arriving, and sharp work is shortly anticipated there—the two forces now being in sight of each other, on opposite sides of the river.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.

An officer connected with Col. STONE'S command of Washington District Volunteers returned to town to-day. He reports the soldiers well, and that all was quiet when he left. The First Battalion, three companies, is stationed at Great Falls and Seneca; the Second at the Mills; the Third about a mile beyond Darnestown. The New-York Ninth Regiment is at Poolesville.

The number of cars reaching Washington daily is now about two hundred, including the merchandize and freight trains. The Northern and Central routes all unite with the Baltimore and Washington road. The great number of soldiers constantly coming keeps the entire rolling force in requisition, night and day, and business never was so flourishing as at present with this latter corporation.

BATTERIES OF MATTHIAS POINT.

Matthias Point is one of the most important points on the Potomac, below the city. The last steamer up from below reports that batteries are being erected there by the rebels, and as the channel runs close to the shore at the place, the operations can be plainly seen progressing.

Upon the gravel road from Fairfax to Falls Church, it has been ascertained that another battery is being planted by the Secessionists, about four miles from Falls Church.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Two telegraph operators reached Washington to-day from the South. They left two weeks ago, because they were required to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and to become officials under that Government. One was to be tarred and feathered on the evening of the day that he left. They represent that a great many Northern men have joined the rebel army, with the expectation of escaping to the North when they are brought to the frontier. They represent the troops of the rebel States to be in large force. They say that the line of communication is open through Louisville, and that quantities of provisions are being sent into the rebel States through that channel.

A DARING ADVENTURE.

Acting-Lieut. WEBSTER, who is attached to the United States brig *Perry*, is at the Washington House, and is the recipient of much attention. Lieut. WEBSTER was on board the *Perry* when the *Hannah N. Johnson* was seized. She had a valuable cargo on board, and was bound South. She is a fine sharp sailing schooner, and after consultation it was determined to let her go, as they were not in condition to put what was deemed a sufficient crew on board to manage her. Lieut. WEBSTER offered to take her to New-York with one man beside himself, and went on board. He invited the captain and mate into the cabin, fastened them in, and then sent his associate forward among the eleven rebels on board. For four days and nights he never left the quarter-deck of the schooner, and carried her safely into New-York, where she has since been condemned as a lawful prize. Lieut. WEBSTER was born in New-Hampshire. He went to South Carolina some years since, and engaged in the mill business. He left tempting offers to join the traitors, came North, and on the day of his appointment here, his mills, worth $12,000, were burned down. He is a strong Union man, and as modest as he is brave.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The Secretary of the Navy has determined to contract for the construction of twenty-three gunboats, at the following maximum prices: $55,000 for hulls, to be launched within 75 days; $53,500 for hulls, launched within 90 days, and $52,000 for hulls, launched within 105 days. The entire woodwork of each to be completed within 35 days from the time of launching. No places except Boston, New-York and Philadelphia to have the construction of more than one vessel. The engines are to be awarded at the following maximum prices: $46,000 for those completed within 105 days; $45,000 for those completed within 120 days, and $44,000 for those completed within 135 days. Some bids are as low as $41,500 for the shortest time.

The return of Senator JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is being celebrated this evening by his friends, who are serenading him at his rooms.

The thermometer marks an even hundred to-day. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 22.

The Second Rhode Island and New-York Twenty-sixth Regiments have arrived—the latter at one o'clock to-day.

Soldiers from the Virgina side of the Potomac say there were no important alarms last night, while others represent affairs quiet, more so during the last two nights than heretofore.

Speaker ALLEN, of Indiana, leaves here to-morrow for Indianapolis, to lay before Gov. MORTON the requisition of the War Department for four additional regiments from that State, to be taken from the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts. A large number of companies are already formed in that part of the State, and more organizing, with the view of immediate service in these regiments.

At 2 o'clock this morning, a camp half a mile from Georgetown, was thrown into an alarm, and the men called to quarters, but the commotion soon subsided. It may have been occasioned by a firing at the pickets, as according to the representations of the soldiery, the secession scouts have for some time past been indulging in such amusements on both sides of the river.

Another evidence of active war preparations is the fact that Quartermaster Gen. MEIGS advertises for baggage wagons.

A special visitor to all the camps on the Virginia side, who returned this evening, reports everything quiet. From information, seemingly correct, there are not more than five hundred Secessionists at Fairfax Court-house. A general anxiety is expressed concerning the movements of the Confederate troops, but whatever is reported concerning them is merely conjecture. The New-York Twenty-ninth Regiment arrived this afternoon, making three regiments in all to-day.

It is probable that by this time a portion of the troops under Col. STONE have arrived at the Point of Rocks.

Prof. LOWE to-night fully inflated his army baloon, and transported it to Camp Corcoran, on the Virginia side.

Senator JOHNSON to-night was welcomed by a serenade and a large concourse of people. He was introduced in eulogistic terms by Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN. Mr. JOHNSON's speech was frequently interrupted by applause. He eloquently combatted secession as an heresy destructive of Government, which should effectually be crushed out. The war now in progress, he contended, was not one of the North against the South, but as conducted by the Government for the perpetuity of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance of that instrument. He earnestly appealed to his auditors to uphold and defend the time-honored flag, and to resist the despotism now menacing even this capital, reminding his hearers that history shows that a Republic once destroyed, is never reëstablished. He, in effect, condemned the late Administration for not suppressing secession before it assumed formidable proportions, and cited the example of JACKSON as one which should have been followed. He thanked God that we yet have in our midst that glorious old soldier SCOTT, who stands up with stalworth, firm and strong arm, now as heretofore, in the defence of his country. He spoke of the perils attending the declaration of Union sentiments in disloyal States, and said if Southern despots attempt to coerce Tennessee out of the Union, the Eastern part of that State intended to call on the Government to sustain her in the struggle. They might be overcome before aid could reach her; their enemies might devastate her fields and drench them in blood, sack and burn her cities and towns, and even convert her hillsides and valleys into burial-grounds; but they never could make of Eastern Tennessee a land of slaves.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 22.

At the close of three weeks of constant watchfulness, with expectations continually floating on rumors of attacks, advances, etc., the report of "all quiet" is only again to be repeated. The erecting of a new battery at some point below the Potomac, by the Secessionists, and the stoppage of coal boats from going down the river, and the re-arrest of Capt. BALL, late of the Secession Cavalry, who was released on his taking the oath of allegiance, are among the rumors; but an inquiry at the coal-yards disputes the former, while the latter is mere report. Confirmed experience has proven that military predictions are worthless, greatly to the disgust of all special correspondents who have visited this Department since it was occupied, and they have consequently departed for more promising regions. The latest trains from the camps on the London Road represent exceeding quietness there, with appearances of an attack abating. Among the names recorded at the Mansion House here to-day, are J. S. WILLIAMS, of South Carolina; JNO. HOSKINS, of New-Orleans, C. S. A. They stopped only for a few hours. Information has been received here of the appointment of Maj.-Gen. DIX to this Department of Virginia. Gen. MCDOWELL visited Alexandria this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, June 22.

A gentleman from Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and about twenty miles from Camp Cole, say that in the fight at the latter place, on the night of the 8th inst., between a considerable body of the Union men and a number of State troops from War saw, twenty-three of the former were killed. The Union men were commanded by Captain COOK, and was the force supplied with arms from St. Louis a short time since. Captain COOK fled, but his men rallied and forced the assailants to retreat, with a loss of about twenty-five killed, J. H. LEACH, Editor of the Warsaw *Democrat*, and three other prominent citizens of Warsaw being among the number. Seventeen of the Union men who were killed were sleeping in a barn at the time of the attack.

Gov. JACKSON, with about 600 men, passed Camp Cole on the 20th inst, pushing southward, probably for Arkansas.

The State troops have evacuated Lexington, and are marching towards Arkansas, 5,000 strong. It is said that Gen. PRICE is at their head, but other reports say that he resigned previous to the battle at Booneville, and still others that he is very sick at Lexington.

BEN. MCCULLOCH is reported to be at Maysville, Ark., with a force of 15,000 men, and considerable artillery.

The Second Reiment of Iowa Volunteer, under Col. BATES, joined Gen. LYON's command at Booneville yesterday.

The steamer *J. C. Swon* reached here this afternoon, bringing the Federal volunteers wounded at Booneville. Col. BLAIR also came down.

The number of State troops killed at Booneville is not yet known, but fifty is probably a high estimate.

The Stars and Stripes now wave from a pole near the Gubernatorial mansion, where the secession flag recently hung.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 22.

Capt. TOTTEN's command returned to Syracuse yesterday afternoon, having given up the pursuit of Gov. JACKSON at Florence.

Half a car-load of powder was seized yesterday at Tipton, and about the same amount of lead.

At Syracuse, yesterday, FRANKLIN, the engineer, who was engaged in burning the bridges, was arrested. At Tipton, C. H. MCCULLOCH, a cousin of BEN MCCULLOCH, was also taken a prisoner.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. PRICE was at Lexington on Friday, and in ill health.

Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard. Gen. RAINES had arrived in advance of some 1,500 from the Southwest It is probable that 4,000 State troops will be concentrated at Lexington before Gen. LYON, who is understood to be at Booneville awaiting reinforcements, can reach there.

Between three and four thousand troops had collected at Jackson County, but much disaffection existed among them, some objecting to serve out of the county, while others were anxious for a fight and ready to go anywhere. Finally over one-half the number threw down their arms and went home to attend to their farms. The balance proceeded towards Lexington.

It is thought that one or both of the Kansas Regiments, now stationed on the border of the State, with Capt. PRINCE's Regulars at Kansas City, will come down the Missouri river in boats and reach Lexington simultaneously with Gen. LYON.

Capt. STEELE, of the U. S. Cavalry, resigned at St. Joseph on the 18th inst., and left for Virginia.

The Santa Fé correspondent of the *Republican* says that Capt. CLAIBORNE and Lieuts. JACKSON and MCNEIL, recently stationed at Fort Stanton have resigned.

REPORTS FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 22.

News has reached here that the State troops have evacuated Lexington. It is not known where they have gone. No particulars are given, but the fact of the evacuation may be relied upon.

MOVEMENTS OF OHIO TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 22.

The Third and Fourth Ohio Regiments, Cols. MORROW and ANDREWS, fully armed and equipped, left Camp Dennison, yesterday afternoon, for Virginia. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff were at Parkersburgh, yesterday, *en route* for Grafton.

The First and Second Regiments of Kentucky Volunteers marched into the city to-day, and were presented with colors by the ladies of Cincinnati and Newport. They made a fine appearance, and were enthusiastically received.

Capt. HOWE's battery left for Virginia this afternoon.

MOVEMENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS

BOSTON, Saturday, June 22.

Col. CASSE's Regiment will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday morning next in the steamers *Pembroke*, *Cambridge* and *Ben. Deford*. Their destination is probably Fortress Monroe.

BOSTON ITEMS.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 22.

The Fifth Regiment of Maine will leave Portland for New-York on Wednesday next, *via* the Fall River Line from Boston. Extra trains and boats, as with all regiments going by this Line, will be provided, obviating any interference with passengers on the regular boat of that day.

The frigate *Santee*, Commander EAGLE, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday. She carries 50 guns, with officers and crew numbering 500.

The *Vincennes*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, will be commissioned Monday and probably sail Tuesday.

The *Preble* is ready to sail.

THE REBELS IN NEED OF ARTILLERY.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writing from Richmond, June 4, says:

"The artillery will remain in camp but ten or fifteen days, long enough only to put their horses in training. They will then probably proceed to Manassas Junction, where General BEAUREGARD now commands, and where the first fight is expected to take place. It is a pity, indeed, that their horses are not ready now, as they are sorely wanted there. The enemy are said to be well supported by artillery, while we are comparatively deficient, in a country, too, where it can be used to advantage. This was the case a few days ago at least, but the deficiency, I understand, has since been, in a measure, supplied. The presence of Gen. DAVIS has done much for us. He has infused a new life into every department of our arms, so that at many points we are beginning to assume the offensive. This is the case before Alexandria, and with our admirable artillery to support a General who knows their *personnel* and efficiency so well, we feel confident that the invader will soon be driven back beyond the Potomac, whence he came."

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

OUR WILLIAMSPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

CONTRADICTORY RUMORS AND MOVEMENTS—THE CROSSING AND RECROSSING OF THE POTOMAC—GENERAL JOHNSTON'S WHEREABOUTS—THE PERILS OF GREATNESS, ETC.

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

The most contradictory rumors, and the most contradictory movements seem to be the order of the day here. There appears to be no stability in council or in action. Orders are given in the morning, only to be countermanded at noon, and reissued in the evening. On Sunday, this whole division, as you are aware, crossed over into Virginia in fine style, and without opposition, and everybody was in hopes that the powers that be had thrown off their lethargy, and that at last this column was to be pushed forward with vigor in search of the enemy. Then came—in the evening—the order (hailed with enthusiasm by the troops) for the Rhode Island regiment, with battery and cavalry, to advance to the aid of Lieut. WALLACE, at Cumberland. Scarcely had this order been issued, when it was countermanded, and the Rhode Island regiment ordered to Washington, and all the regulars and cavalry withdrawn to Hagerstown, *en route* for the same point. The Rhode Island regiment got off, but the order for the others was again countermanded. This was on Monday morning. In the meantime Gen. CADWALLADER, without a foe in sight, and without any authentic information of their strength, position, or designs, precipitately withdrew his whole command to the Maryland side; WILLIAMS' brigade was marched up from their encampment on the Sharpsburgh road, about six miles in the night, as also NEGLEY's and WYNKOOP's, from Hagerstown, only to be marched back in the morning (Tuesday.) All this in the space of twenty-four hours, and for what? Nobody knows.

The movement for the relief of WALLACE was right enough, and should have been followed up by other troops when the Rhode Island Regiment and regulars were diverted to Washington. If anything happens to him I think the responsibility will be here. The movement for Washington was equally right, and should have been completed, as Gen. SCOTT would not have recalled the troops if they were not needed; and as the enemy had fled from this neighborhood, they were not essential here. But what was wrong was, the precipitate withdrawal from the Virginia side—the marching of troops backward and forward, to and from this point without any apparent object, and the acting upon vague and doubtless exaggerated rumors of an approaching enemy, without taking the most ordinary methods of ascertaining their truth, and which, to this day, have not been ascertained. It is, however, pretty well agreed, that there never was in Martinsburgh or the neighborhood, anything like the force that was stated, and nothing which should alarm an army of ten or even five thousand men. I do not believe that there ever was a force of 1,000 men, or anything like it, in Martinsburgh It was reported that there were 12,000 or 15,000 men there, under Gen. JOHNSTON, marching to attack this place. Suppose it was so, are we to retreat the moment we hear of the enemy? Why not push forward a few cavalry, followed by a stronger force, to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength and quality? They have, I trust, no superhuman powers of locomotion, (though they seem pretty active in getting away from us;) and if they are ascertained to be superior, and press us too hard, then is the time to fall back upon the main body. But if an army of 10,000 men is to be brought to a stand-still by the appearance of a few scouting parties and the circulation of exaggerated rumors, we might as well give up the contest.

There never was a case in which a commanding officer seemed so indisposed to do anything. Every excuse for inaction is seized upon with avidity, and subordinate officers apparently encouraged to make difficulties. Now every one knows that if a reason is wanted for not moving, it can always be found or made. The Quartermaster's department of every army needs constant drumming up. There have been, doubtless, since the commencement of this war, some rashness in commanding officers, as in the case of Gen. PIERCE at Big Bethel, and SCHENCK at Fairfax, but the country is disposed to excuse a little over-zeal, though it may outrun discretion. But this intolerable inertness, this laborious inactivity, this tying up of a large and fine body of men, thus wearing out their spirits and destroying their morals, can be tolerated no longer. If the object of Gen. PATTERSON had been to smother out the enthusiasm of the people and troops, he could not have pursued a better course than that which seems to have been systematically adopted since he assumed command.

If Gen. SCOTT can put up with this kind of generalship much longer, he must be endowed with more patience than he has generally been given credit for.

Yesterday afternoon I learned in Hagerstown that Gen. NEGLEY's brigade and DOUBLEDAY's heavy battery of two 24-pounders, and a 12-pound howitzer, with two companies of artillery, were ordered to march this morning, by way of Sharpsburgh to occupy the Mary and heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, but as usual (as I understand this morning) the order was countermanded, and no movement in that direction is to be made at present.

Col. THOMAS, with his force of cavalry, have not been sent to Washington, and is expected here this morning. DOUBLEDAY's companies and battery will also be here. How long they will remain, or what is proposed to be done with them when they arrive, I am sure I don't know. Perhaps, as the enemy are now ascertained not to be at Martinsburgh, it is intended to march in that direction. We shall see. There was quite an alarm here night before last. The pickets fired their guns, as is supposed, by mistake, and the whole force was soon under arms, prepared for the emergency; but no enemy made their appearance, and *nobody was hurt*.

INTERESTING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, I crossed over to Harper's Ferry, and found everything pretty much as the secession troops had left it. Such a scene of utter desolation and destruction never before met my eyes. I returned back to Sandy Hook, (one mile below Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the Potomac,) to rest for the night. After an early breakfast I returned to the Maryland end of the late Harper's Ferry bridge over the Potomac, and ascended the mountain heights there, to look at the condition of the works on the side that the enemy had abandoned.

At 6 A. M. I discovered a picket or advance mounted guard of about a dozen men, wending their way into Harper's Ferry, down the Charlestown road. After making a circuit through the town, they returned out upon the Charlestown road, and in an hour afterwards I saw a force of about 300 foot and 60 horse enter the town by the same road. On their appearance on the outskirts of the town, there was a general stampede of the citizens that had remained there or ventured to return there after its late evacuation by Gen. JOHNSTON's army. They mostly rushed into the river and made for the Maryland shore, by wading and swimming. Some put off in small boats. The secession troops hurried to the water's edge after them, and fired at them so long as any of them were in range of their pieces. Not one of them, (about fifty in number,) however, was either killed or wounded.

The disunion troops immediately afterwards recommenced the work of destruction. I saw them set fire to the fine bridge over the Shenandoah—a costly, uncovered structure, built about two years ago. They completely destroyed it, though it was all on Virginia soil. They next went to the Potomac (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) bridge, and threw into the river a fine and very large locomotive that had been left (because too large to be carried off on the Winchester Railroad) when JOHNSTON's army retreated on the only span of the bridge-work that was not burned on the morning of the evacuation—it being an iron-span, it will be recollected. They accomplished that work of destruction—throwing the locomotive into the river—by the use of crowbars, &c. They next arrested Mr. E. H. CHAMBERS, surrounding his house and ordering him to surrender, which he refused to do. An order was then given to shoot him, and then he surrendered, and was taken off on horseback, without even permitting him to get his hat.

They next went to the residence of NAT ALLISON, and arrested him pretty much in the same way, and afterwards Mr. John Chapman, Armstead Roderick, Adam Ruleman and Mr. Abram Herr, who owns and carries on the great flouring mills there. All these gentlemen are highly respectable citizens, and strong Unionists. In all, they arrested and hurried off about twelve. They next went to the Halls' rifle works, and removed the gunstocks that had been left there undestroyed; they were worth about $25,000, and it was understood they were preparing to send them to Richmond *via* the Winchester Railroad. I remained watching them, from the mountain, until 1 P. M., up to which time they were engaged in securing the gunstocks, and had fired one of the rifle shops before I left.

From some of the citizens who escaped their clutches by swimming the Potomac, I learn that they avowed that they had orders to burn every house in the town on which a Union flag was found hoisted, and also to burn the bridge and all the remaining rifle and arms works.

I learned from the swimmer that JOHNSTON's army is understood in Harper's Ferry to have gone in different directions, a portion remaining at Bunker's Hill, eighteen miles from Harper's Ferry and nine miles from Charlestown, some going further down toward Manassas, some stretching along between Charlestown, Winchester, and in the direction of Martinsburgh, and another portion was said to have gone to Romney.

COL. WALLACE'S COMMAND AT CUMBERLAND.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 22.

An express has arrived here from Cumberland. It says that there is no truth in the report that the Cumberland Home Guard, stationed at New Creek Bridge, were all killed or wounded. There were twenty-six of them in all, and all escaped. They had two small iron cannon, which they spiked and threw into the creek. Col. WALLACE is encamped near the town, and his elevated position commands the town. He has no present apprehensions of attack, and feels confident of his ability to defend his position. He has an abundance of provisions and ammunition.

On Wednesday, after the burning of the railroad bridge by the rebels, the mountaineers collected, to the number of six to seven hundred, armed with shot guns and hunting rifles, to assist Col. WALLACE to defend the position, under apprehensions of an attack by the enemy. They are ready to return at a moment's notice. One of them was killed and another slightly wounded by the careless use of firearms.

The Virginia Colonel taken at Romney, and eight privates, are under guard at the camp.

Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE are in jail at Martinsburgh, safe.

WM. BARKER, of the Thirteenth regiment, of Pittsburgh, shot himself in the knee on Thursday.

GEO. WUMDER, of the Eighth regiment, was accidentally shot yesterday, and his leg amputated.

There is no serious sickness at the military hospital here. There are about thirty-eight patients under treatment now.

THE HARPER'S FERRY CONFEDERATES.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WILLIAMSPORT, Thursday—7 P. M.

Reliable information was received here last evening that the Confederate forces, 15,000 strong, were encamped at Stephenson's Depôt, about ten miles from Martinsburgh. The force is composed of 11,000 volunteers and 4,000 men who have been impressed. It is supposed that the intention is to make a stand against the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN, if found practicable.

We are also informed that 700 men compose the entire Confederate force now in Berkley County; 450 are encamped about four miles this side of Martinsburgh, 70 cavalry and 60 infantry at Bunker's Hill, and the remainder are scattered about.

A good many Confederate soldiers, both infantry and cavalry, have been seen stirring upon the pike and in the woods opposite to this place, about one mile back from the river. We may be deceived, and there may be many more men in the woods than we dream of.

It is reported, and generally believed, that the enemy will soon plant a battery opposite to our town, and where they can bombard it. There is great commotion in town. A number of families have left, and others are living with their silver and clothing packed ready for flight.

Two heavy cannon, twenty-four pounders, and also one eight-inch howitzer are to be planted on the hill between the town and river to-night. The position will be a very fine one, commanding the river up and down, and the Berkeley hills for miles across. So we shall soon feel comparatively safe.

A body of United States cavalry came into town this morning, besides which Gen. CADWALLADER has about 6,000 infantry with him here in camp. The soldiers are very anxious for a brush, and it is likely that there will be some skirmishing in this neighborhood in a day or two. C.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND HIS LATE SPEECH

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 22.

The *Journal* says: "ANDREW JOHNSON, in his late speech at Lexington, Ky., stated that he never wrote a letter to Mr. [illegible], never negotiated or proposed to negotiate for money with anybody at the North."

REPORTS FROM CHICAGO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 22.

The *Times'* special Cairo correspondent says that it is authoritatively stated that 4,000 Missouri Secessionists left Point Pleasant, 80 miles below Cairo, for Memphis, on Thursday.

It is reported that the Missourians are crossing the Arkansas River in large numbers for Yelville, the county seat of Marion County.

Hon. L. W. BURNETT, the Secession candidate for Congress in the First District of Kentucky, has 4,000 majority. His majority two years ago exceeded 9,000.

There were but two Union votes cast in Columbus, Ky., on Thursday.

The *Tribune* has intelligence that Capt. PRINCE, with 400 regulars moved from Kansas City to Liberty, Mo., on Wednesday last, to disperse a camp of 500 rebels under the command of Brig.-Gen. JESSE MORIN. On Thursday, the rebels, hearing of the approach of Capt. PRINCE, broke up their camp and scattered in every direction. Capt. PRINCE took possession of the town and captured the principal Secessionists, including Gen. MORIN. All took the oath of allegiance, except Gen. MORIN, who remains a prisoner. A Home Guard was then organized and armed.

COL. BOWMAN REPORTED TO BE HUNG.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 22.

The correspondent of the *American*, in a letter dated Williamsport, Friday night, says that Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE were hung at Martinsburgh, yesterday, as spies. He says that the information received to this effect is reliable.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 22.

On and after Monday next freight over the Nashville Railroad will be refused, unless permitted by the Surveyor of the Port.

The *Journal* says that yesterday 2,000 guns were stopped at Jeffersonville, consigned to Louisville, until satisfactory assurances were received that they were for Union men.

The morning papers contain a letter from Gen. BUCKNER to Gov. MAGOFFIN, giving the particulars of an agreement made with Gen. MCCLELLAN. The agreement is as follows: The Kentucky authorities, will protect the United States property in the State will enforce the laws of the United States according to the interpretations of the U. S. Courts, and will enforce all obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States. Gen. MCCLELLAN agrees to respect the territory of Kentucky, even though Southern armies occupy it; but in such a case he will call on the Kentucky authorities to remove the Southern forces, and should Kentucky fail to do this he claims the same right of occupation as given to the South; also, that if Kentucky should be unable to remove the Southern forces she will call to her aid the Government troops, and if successful in removing them, then Gen. MCCLELLAN agrees to withdraw.

If the Administration adopts a different policy, Kentucky is to be given timely notice of the fact; and if Kentucky changes her determination, a like notice is to be given.

Gen. BUCKNER has given Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, notice of this agreement; and Gov. HARRIS, in reply, gave the assurance that the territory of Kentucky would be respected until occupied by the Federal troops. Gov. HARRIS also gave peremptory orders to the Tennessee officers to this effect.

Owing to the excitement in Columbus, Gen. BUCKNER has ordered a detachment of the State Guard into camp there for restraining citizens of Kentucky from acts of lawless aggression.

Hon. L. W. BARNES, the secession candidate for Congress is elected in the First District of Kentucky by a large majority.

The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th inst., writes that the people about the rebel camp are hostile, and that it is dangerous for soldiers to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen come into camp daily who fear their own slaves will murder them. The lower classes of whites are inciting the slaves to such a degree that civil war is on the point of inauguration. Their own people are hostile in their rear and fearful of the latter, they apply hourly for passports, which Gen. BEAUREGARD grants, provided that no wagons or horses are taken from the State.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 19th inst., says that a large sloop-of-war, name unknown, has been cruising near Dawe's Inlet, supposed to be sounding and reconnoitering that portion of our coast which is entirely unprotected, and unopposed depredations could be made upon the property and cattle found there.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 14th inst. says that the brig *Stevens* had run the blockade, and put into Barratora Bay, under the guns of Fort Livingston.

The Havana correspondent of the *Delta* says that Mr. WELLER, Minister to Mexico, goes to Florida, to pass through the South and see his friends, Messrs. MALLORY, DAVIS and TOOMBS, with whom in days past he acted in defence of Southern rights.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

RETURN OF THE RECONNOITERING EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 21, Via Baltimore, June 22.

The regiment which yesterday made a reconnoissance towards Great Bethel, returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They brought back no intelligence of importance. In is understood, however, that the Confederates are concentrating a large force at Yorktown.

Two hundred of the New-York Naval Brigade are encamped to-day at Hampton. The remnant of the brigade is under the command of Col. WARDROP, of the Third Massachusetts Regiment.

The excessive heat of the past few days has been very trying to our troops in active service. The facilities for sea-bathing at Old Point and Newport's News, however, contribute greatly to their health and comfort.

The wounded at the hospital are doing well.

Private VINCENNES, shot through the chest at Great Bethel, is in a fair way of recovery.

An immense quantity of hospital stores has arrived within a few days, in part the generous contributions of various societies and individuals. Among other items, the contributions of the market-men of Boston has greatly added to the comfort of both sick and well. Important information has been obtained from the so called spies from Sewall's Point. I am not at liberty to state all that has come to light, but it is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewall's Point, and also at Willoughby's Point, some three miles further down, and opposite the Rip Raps, or Old Fort Calhoun.

An immense mail is received and made up daily a Fortress Monroe. The Postmaster is obliging and efficient. Upon the address of all letters should be given, without exception, the number of the regiment and the State to which it belongs.

In a letter brought down by the flag of truce a few hours ago, Col. MAGRUDER, in command of the Confederate troops, addressed Gen. BUTLER, the commandant at Fortress Monroe. The reply contained a gentle reminder that Gen. BUTLER commands the Department of Virginia.

It appears by this letter that they have but one prisoner.

A large number of officers go North, to-night, on furlough, and Quartermaster MCARTHUR proceeds to New-York with Government orders.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

ANOTHER UNION SPEECH FROM HON. ROBERT MALLORY—THE DUTY OF KENTUCKY TO HELP DEFEND THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE WAR UPON IT, BEGUN AND WAGED BY JEFF. DAVIS & CO., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday Night, June 19, 1861.

Mr. MALLORY, in his speech here to-night, before a great Union crowd, spoke to this effect: There was no ground, no reason, no cause for the secession movement. Secession or revolution is nothing but war—a lawless struggle of arms. The seceders commenced the war, are prosecuting the war, are directly responsible for the war. They deserve Kentuckians' most unbounded and unqualified condemnation, if not resentment. They pretended to apprehend danger to Slavery, when they knew there was no possibility of infringement upon the rights of the South, in the Union, during President LINCOLN's Administration. They basely deserted their posts and the Border States. Kentucky should never trust a friend who deserts her in the hour of danger. When they call upon us to attack our Government and our flag, tell them Kentucky remains faithful only to those who remain faithful to her. Our Government exercised a degree of forbearance unprecedented in the history of nations. South Carolina, by firing upon the *Star of the West*, commenced war against the United States, and insulted every loyal citizen of the United States. But they were "let alone." At last the secession leaders got scared at being let alone, feared their cause would die of inanition, and determined the Government should not let them alone any longer. Mr. LINCOLN had no more right than I have to "treat" about, surrender, or transfer a single foot of what the people of the United States had acquired through the agency of their Government. Aside from his duty, it was an act of common humanity for Mr. LINCOLN to protect and supply the gallant ANDERSON. Mr. LINCOLN would have been a beast, unfit to live, if he had not attempted to defend and succor the garrison of Sumter. His act was right and proper, and backed by spirit and bravery. JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD have begun the war, and carried it into my native Virginia. If the army of JEFF. DAVIS had kept away, Virginia's voice would still be against secession by at least 30,000 majority.

I am for restoring peace, so soon as can be, but I view the war on the part of the Government as a war of defence. So long as the Government is threatened, the Government ought to expend all its power and all its means to protect itself. I will vote all the supplies the Government needs for this object. I would never leave the Government and the Capital at the mercy of the Jeff. Davis army. I will freely vote men and money to preserve the Government's powers and rights, and to defend the Capital. The Government has the power and the right to defend itself against any set of men who aim to destroy it.

While I am for Kentucky's remaining, in a measure, inactive, taking no positive part on either side in this war, so far as it bears a sectional aspect, I am against a neutrality which sunders every connection with the General Government, and absolves Kentucky from every duty to the General Government. Secessionists contend that neutrality is secession.

Beware of those "strict neutrals;" their "neutrality" is secession. The great danger of Kentucky's present position and domestic peace being broken up, arises from the joint conspiracy and joint action of secession outsiders and insiders.

It is not feasible nor honorable for Kentucky, a member of the United States, to decline incurring her part of the national debt—far less than what she would have to bear it in the realm of JEFF. DAVIS. This is not a war of subjugation. President LINCOLN's army is an army of defence. Gen. SCOTT is acting on the defensive. I would stop the war, so soon as consistent with the preservation of the Government of the United States. I would prefer to see both parties suspend hostilities and adjust all differences by peaceful and constitutional means now, through Congress or a National Convention. Let us strive to make this whole nation again a united, happy, and prosperous people. To this end let us do something to save the Government of the Union. The safety and the honor of the people of Kentucky are involved in the safety and the honor of the Government of the United States.

Mr. MALLORY counts on six to eight thousand majority in Louisville to-morrow, and about ten thousand in the District. JOHN M. HARLAN, Esq., who spoke after him and has been stumping the Ashland District, says Gov. CRITTENDEN will get between 800 and 1,000 majority over SIMMS. I trust it will exceed that. Messrs. MALLORY and HARLAN expect every District, except the First, will go Union.

Mr. HARLAN's Unionism is genuine. He talks in

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Claims and Pretensions of the Slave Power—Reply to Rev. Dr. Thornwell.

An able article upon the "State of the Country" has appeared in the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, and been republished in the New-York *Observer*. It is said to be the work of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, and is the ablest exposition of the more candid Southern view of *secession* which has yet been published. As such, it is worthy of careful attention. Its ability, however, is of that inferior kind which belongs to the Abstractionist—energetic, often impressive, but unreliable in its conclusions, which are drawn more from empty abstractions than from real facts and substantial truth. In this respect it is very different from the article by Prof. HODGE upon the same subject.

The author begins his argument by a species of *petitio principii*—the object of which is, that his readers may enter upon the inquiry with the prejudgment that truth and justice are on the side that he advocates. No wonder that, after stating the fact of the secession of South Carolina, (not by the act of the people, but by a Convention under the leaders and projectors of disunion,)—a fact so contrary to all reason and civil obligations, and meeting with the spontaneous condemnation of true and honorable men—no wonder, I say, that the author should wish, in the outset, to gain some vantage-ground of favoring probability, to throw a veil over the repulsive features of the affair, and, if possible, to enter upon the examination of the act not already pre-condemned.

So he gives us the "high character" of the men who sat in Convention, the "venerable" character of the Council, that "deliberated without passion, and concluded without rashness," as the adequate and indisputable guarantee of the sobriety, wisdom, justice and necessity of their decision. Could such a body do so foolish and criminal an act as some have supposed? Must not men be deceived when they suspect that the act of such a body was not one resting on the high grounds of honor and right? But men have been accustomed to reverse this method of judgment, since the infallibility of the Pope was denied—by the fruit the tree is known, not the fruit by the tree. We have the author's assertion of the character of the Convention, and of its deliberations; but their conclusion and "solemn act" is directly before us, that we may look upon it and see what character it is of. Thus the character of the act they committed, the unreasonable and criminal character of it, is much plainer and more certain, to my mind, than is the character of the men or of the Convention, except as revealed in the result which their deliberations so hastily accomplished. So, till I see wherein this action was just and wise, I shall still hold the conclusion (not as probable, but certain) that the men who did it were perverse mortals, carried away by false influences, and neither sober nor just nor wise in their counsels and decrees.

To confirm this view, that there must be an adequate cause for the feeling and action of South Carolina, the writer next adduces the fact that several other States have seceded or are about to do so; that the hesitating Border Slave States declare their "wrongs intolerable," and that, if they are not redressed, they will endure them no longer. Can any one believe that all this is a factitious, causeless state of excitement? Why not? Is an epidemic and diseased state of the public mind, spreading by sympathy rather than by reason, grounded wholly in abstractions and visionary fears or hopes, but with no foundation in reality or in facts, a thing so unheard of? Look at the French Revolution—who inquires for the rational or adequate causes of feeling or action then? And surely the similarity between the movements in France then, and the movements in the Southern or seceding States now, is not so small as to render the attempt unreasonable to refer both to a like explanation. History exhibits the madness of the French mind by the conclusions it adopted of the results it brought forth—not the reverse. And so it will decide upon the condition of the Southern mind, not by professions or assumed probabilities, but simply by the acts and results which flow from it.

As to the "intolerable wrongs" of the Border States (or of others,) what are they? what but visionary abstractions and imaginary fears? Have the mass of the people felt them? Who has actually suffered any palpable wrong? Are the ills they groan under realities, things that weigh down the life of men, a burden which all daily feel, or do they exist only in the diseased mind which mistakes shadows for substance? Did the people discover these great wrongs of themselves, or did they need to be told of them by designing and mischief-making men? Impressed upon the mind by repeated and passionate declamation, have they not come to be felt, just as mere abstractions have come, under passionate and sympathetic excitement, to be confounded with reality and historic facts? A cause, I doubt not, there is for the state of apprehension which the Southern mind exhibits; but surely the writer and others have greatly mistaken it. If found at all, it will not be the sober and rational consideration of the acts or purposes of men alone, but some more or less distinct perception of the end to, which the whole progress of nature and of events in the march of God-directed history is tending—some foresight of the inevitable result to to which the unchanging purposes of the Divine Will, despite all human opposition, are steadily hastening. The tide against which they contend flows on in a strength higher and more absolute than that of the finite will of man.

In enumerating some things which are not the cause of secession, the author spurns the suggestion that "dreams of aggrandizement and wealth" have been the impelling motive; it is only those who know little of the people of the South who would impute it to them. Perhaps so. This may not be the motive in the minds of the multitude; and still more probably it is not the motive in the few minds of the noblest order, for whom, by his sympathies, the writer could speak most appropriately; and yet it may have been a very strong motive with the principal agents in the matter—with the few restless, aspiring spirits who have zealously shown the people their "intolerable wrongs," and roused them up to the revolutionary assertion of their rights. But will the writer take the word of those who knew the people of the North, that their action in the late election of President did not originate in any unjust and unconstitutional purpose toward the South, nor any mercenary or sectional interest—in nothing inconsistent with a steady and patriotic regard for the welfare of the whole country, and a determination to maintain all constitutional rights and interests for all our citizens unimpaired. Do they not deny all unconstitutional purposes? Is it not for the Constitution that they contend? By what authority, then, are evil motives imputed to them, and their devotion to the Constitution denied?

We do not suppose that disunion *per se* has been the object of general desire. If the South (*i. e.* the slaveholding interest) could obtain the same ends in the Union, or by the aid of it, then separation would be loss rather than gain. If it could still rule, and compel everything to subserve and enlarge the slaveholding interest, and thus, by the coöperation of the Government, of North, West and East, defer the defeat of the South in its conflict with Nature and Nature's God, then would it be content. But, if it may not thus rule, then it proclaims its "intolerable wrongs"—then the North is its enemy; not for it is against it; its alliance is spurned; and to this tangible foe, this hated Northern rival, to its action and imagined purposes, it transfers all those indistinct and gathering fears for the future which necessarily arise as the progress and tendency of events, under the hand of Providence, more and more clearly appear. Their perils are falsely attributed to the injurious action of man, instead of the ongoing work of a higher and Almighty Power. Under this controlling notion and passion they have seceded from the Union—from man;—but they will not have escaped from the "irrepressible conflict" until they shall have seceded from the Universe—from God—and shall have obtained a recognition of their right to do it.

The hope of reopening the Slave-trade is also denied as a motive to secession in the Southern mind. This may have been generally true of the masses of the people. We even doubt whether the masses were for secession at all, though it was carried out by the leaders with such an appearance of unanimity—and still this hope of a cheap supply of laborers may have existed, and may exist now, as a prime motive in the minds of the oligarchy who planned and urged on, and finally consummated the treasonable movement. Why should it not have been a purpose with those who so strongly approve of slaveholding and slave traffic as a divine and God-given right. The answer of the writer, that the Slave-trade with Africa "is *not* a traffic in slaves," is to me wholly incomprehensible. It may be worse than is the home traffic among those who are already enslaved—in some respects it is undoubtedly worse in degree, not in kind; worse in the circumstances which give it degree of criminality, and not in its essential nature. For are not the blacks in Africa enslaved before they are sold? Do they not there become slaves in the legitimate manner? How does man first become a slave, if not when taken prisoner of war, or when compelled to submit to superior power? Pray, when and where, and by what process shall a man, seized as a slave in Africa, (he or his offspring,) become so essentially a slave, and by duty owe service, and thus come to be a chattel or the personal property of his master, that to hold him is free from the guilt of man-stealing, not kindred to the African Slave-trade, and to sell him is simply traffic in legitimate slave property, and not to be accounted as immoral?

The author of the article before us comes at last to the real cause of "the intense excitement of the South," in the midst of which the State Conventions have so coolly deliberated and so justly and wisely concluded, and which, we are to suppose, has not unfitted the minds of Southern men (the writer, for instance) for a calm, and dispassionate, and just judgment upon the facts of the case, and the points in controversy.

The cause, he tells us, is concentrated in the act of the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the President of the United States. It will be best, perhaps, to admit this in the examination of the arguments which follow. But first we must say, that this is only the opinion and bare assertion of the writer, whilst numbers of those prominent in urging forward the secession movement have flatly denied this as the cause—have even scouted the notion as absurd, that this so recent event was the prime motive for secession. History would, perhaps, also give in some evidence to show that the assumption of this as the cause is literally *preposterous*. Still it may have been, for the time, the exciting cause generally in the minds of the people—not because it was the origin of the movement, but because it was seized upon and misrepresented to the people, in order most readily to excite their honest indignation, arouse their fears, and impel them on to the rash result which these designing and self-constituted leaders desired.

Says the writer: "The election of LINCOLN, when properly interpreted, is nothing more nor less than a proposition to the South to consent to a Government fundamentally different upon the question of Slavery from that which our fathers established. In speaking of the acts and motives of the South, he claims the right to speak with some authority, because he knows the people of the South. But this significant election was, we believe, mostly an act of the North; does he claim to know the people of the North as well, or will he admit a Northern interpreter? We know the people of the North better than we do those of the South, though a residence of several years at the South has given us some insight into the Southern mind and character—and in our knowledge of the people of the North we assert, that the election of LINCOLN, as an act of that people, in reference either to its purpose or its tendency, cannot, in justice or in point of fact, receive any such interpretation. Rightly interpreted, LINCOLN's election was simply a *protest* of the people at the polls against what they regarded as an attempt to virtually change the Constitution by a new and false interpretation of it—a *protest* was it against the aggressive action of the peculiarly Southern interest, then holding the power and influence of the Government, in attempting an *interpretative* change of the Constitution, instead of openly proposing the change in the regular way. That such a change was attempted, a looker-on for years could hardly fail to see; and it is now doubly apparent from the fact that, since the interpretation was thus signally rebuked, and the power of fully consummating lost, there has been a constant effort to actually change the Constitution, making it read according to the interpretation which the party in power previously attempted to fasten upon it, and which they boldly proclaimed to be its plain and true and settled meaning. The vote for LINCOLN looked not to any change in the principles or policy of the Government, except to correct abuses and stop the progress of corruption,—nor did it even, in vindicating the true meaning of the Constitution, indicate any design to oppose the decisions of the Judicial Power, so long as those decisions remain in force, or are not reversed by the same high authority. The question involved in the last Presidential vote was simply that of the true interpretation of the Constitution, its relation to Slavery, as it has been, and as it is,—and the vote was a protest of the people against the interpretation attempted to be fixed upon it. Aside from those whose votes meant simply this, LINCOLN would have had a comparatively small vote, and failed of an election.

The North said, the Southern interest is changing the Constitution interpretatively. The South said, when the tide seemed to be turned by the Presidential vote, the North is setting aside its Constitutional obligations, and meditates the subversion of all Southern interests. It is thus a simple question between the North and South in reference to the correctness and disinterestedness of the judgments which they have adopted concerning the meaning of that Constitution which both alike profess to venerate as the supreme law of the land. Nor is there any more evidence that the North, by this interpretation, intend any aggression upon the rights or interests of the South, than that the South, by their interpretation, meditate the subversion of the rights or interests of the people in the Northern States—no more evidence that the North intends to make the Slave States free, than that the South intends to push Slavery into the States now free. The Southern interpretation would quite as much favor such a project against Northern rights, as the Northern interpretation would favor any interference with the rights of slave-owners at the South. And just as fitly might the North have rebelled, and seceded, and declared their dearest rights in peril, and their "wrongs intolerable," when the Southern interpretation was in the ascendent and seconded by the Executive and Judiciary of the Government—just as fitly, just as reasonably, just as honorably—as can the South now do it, when, indeed, the tables are partially turned; but there is no infliction nor likely to be, of greater injuries or wrongs upon them than the North have already suffered from a like cause. At all events this may certainly be affirmed, that the North, in their interpretation, are as fair-minded, as sincere, as honest, as just, as kindly intentioned, as little biased by any personal interests, as are the South in asserting the truth of the contrary interpretation. Nothing, therefore, but ignorance of the facts or an evil purpose could lead Southern men to impute to the North—because they strive to maintain their view of the Constitution—a reckless disregard of all constitutional obligations, a purpose to set aside its restraints, or a covert purpose to overturn and trample down Southern rights. The often-repeated charge of hatred to the South is false; but, if believed, how readily will other errors and false apprehensions follow upon it. Neither the North nor the South should be characterized from the sayings or acts of reckless and unprincipled individuals, who are often more heard of than better men. I have no palliation to offer for the moral wrong done to the people of the South, by the false accusations of evil-minded individuals, but these are not the Republican Party, nor the People, or the Government of the United States; and we have confidence that they never will be. Aside from such futile proof from individual extravagance, there is nothing, so far as the electors of President LINCOLN are concerned, upon which to ground any such accusation o evil designs. Had they not a right to their view of the true import and design of the Constitution? Had they not a right to maintain that view in a legal way—to give expression to it at the polls?—to secure for it the weight of the favor of Government, and to give it a place before the public, corresponding to the numbers and character of those who held the opinion? What did they at the last election more than did the advocates of the contrary interpretation? Was not the Southern vote given in defence of their view, no less than the Northern of theirs? And would not their success have been as sectional, and as simply a successful defence of their position for the time. In an appeal to the judgment of the people of the Union? Nor can I see how the South can object to the action of the North, otherwise than by virtually asserting that these Northern voters—these law-abiding citizens—had no right to their own sincere opinions—no right to a judgment differing from the true Southern stamps, or no right, if they held such an opinion, to give it utterance.

If this view of the vote that elected Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency be correct, as I confidently believe it is—a view which I had repeatedly expressed to Southern men before I saw the paper under consideration—then the foundation of all the writer's arguments now before us—of all his alarming conclusions and apprehensions—has utterly vanished away, and there remains no justification for South Carolina against the charge of rashness, folly and crime. Even admitting, for the time, that the Southern interpretation of the Constitution is the true one—which, nevertheless, in my own deepest convictions, I do most earnestly and sincerely deny—still the temporary partial ascendency of the opposite view—yea, not even its permanent and settled ascendency—though any perversion or corruption of the Constitution of a nation is a great evil to be manfully resisted—could be in itself just ground for such alarm and such reckless and hasty action. Secession or rebellion is not a legal remedy, contemplated or provided for in the Constitution. It could not be, it can never be justified except on those higher moral grounds which transcend all civil law, and set aside all legal obligations and duties. But this moral justification, setting legal obligations aside, can be pleaded only when the forms of law have been thoroughly prostituted to immoral ends—where the ruling power has persistently made injustice and oppression its law, executing wrong and oppression upon its subjects, until their daily and actual, not their imaginary or anticipated, injuries are indeed "intolerable." Revolution is an imperative duty, or one of the greatest of crimes. It admits only of a moral right or justification, not a civil or legal one; for law can never admit itself to be lawless, nor government that its mandates have no moral force. Nor is it success in the attempt, as is often asserted, that justifies the act, turning what would otherwise be a crime into a virtue. The moral justification may be as clear in case of failure as of success; the purpose, and so the attempt, may have been right on the high grounds of morality, though no legal right or justification can be shown, and, therefore, no legal safety in case of failure is to be expected. Now, I submit the plain proposition, that so long as the success of the North was simply that of their opinion, their interpretation of that Constitution which they acknowledge, and would defend as the supreme law of the land; so long as there was no actual aggression or warfare of the national Government upon Southern interests; so long as there were no positive wrongs suffered, no persistent oppression, no tyrannical acts of lawless injustice; so long the time had not come, nor the strong conditions appeared, when and upon which a moral justification of revolution could be asserted. Nor could even the carrying out of the Northern interpretation of the Constitution fully, in the future action of the Federal Government, no plain, legal or constitutional obligations being discarded, or no covert or unjust ends not involved in their understanding of the fundamental law being sought, so deeply injure or materially affect Southern interests, as to justify Carolina in her extreme measures, in her rash assumption of such fearful hazards, or in thus imperilling to so great an extent the best interests of the whole world. The question of interpretation which was up at the last Presidential election, and upon which the South voted Yea, and the North voted Nay, has reference simply to Slavery in the Territories, but only so long as they remain Territories. It has no reference at all to Slavery in those States where it is legalized by the State Constitution and laws. Its bearing upon the interests or safety of existing Slave States is, therefore very limited. And it is gratuitous slander and wrong, without the most palpable proof, to assume that the intention of the Republican Party in this interpretation is not confined to the Territories, or to assert that their principles are dangerous to the rights and interests of the States where Slavery is an existing and legalized institution.

But the writer proceeds to show—according to his view of the case, and which he assumes to be the general and moving view of it in the minds of the people in the Southern States—the "*constitutional attitude*" of the Government towards Slavery, and the contrary attitude which it will assume hereafter, when administered by Republican hands.

The constitutional attitude of it, he affirms—meaning, it might be supposed, the plain and positive provisions in that instrument—"is one of *absolute indifference or neutrality*" upon the subject. A very plausible proposition, truly, if we can but make out the meaning of it and its possibility—and especially how it is to satisfy the Southern demand.

We might here suggest the strangeness of the fact, if so, that the Government of a people in whose estimation civil liberty is so great a good, so inherent a right, should, under all circumstances and in all relations, regard Slavery and freedom as equals; equally right, equally desirable, and equally favorable to the future interests and prosperity of the country. Even giving to Slavery an ideal right *to be* where as yet it has no moral existence, because, as the equal of freedom, it must be empowered to go wherever freedom may go, or rather wherever natural freedom is to be protected against every power that would enslave or enthrall.

But slaveholding and non-slaveholding, in their peculiar significancy as Southern and Northern institutions, are not things that can be indiscriminately commingled. The one in a State always destroys the other. To this extent, and in immediate contact they are antagonistic and irreconcilable. Only a minority of the citizens in the Southern States own slaves; still they are not Free States. They are Slave States; in each of them slaveholding is a State institution, and gives form to the civil and social life. So, slaveholding, in the true Southern sense, could not be partially admitted into any State now free, without a fundamental change in the character of the State; it could not there divide the empire with non-slaveholding as an equal, the State being neither the one thing nor the other, but neutral as the United States are supposed to be. Wherever slaveholding goes as an institution positively legalized, (non-slaveholding needs and admits no legalization,) there it excludes its opposite—non-slaveholding ceases to be an institution or a characteristic of the State at all. Now, how are the two to go together into a territory and there exist in harmony, so that the one shall not virtually exclude the other? It cannot be; at best it would be a constant conflict for the supremacy. Indeed, that territory is no longer free into which Slavery, under Governmental protection has entered; the free labor under its shadow could no more give it the impress of liberty, the character of a non-slaveholding people, than can the poor slaveless whites in Alabama change the character of the State and make it free.

The difficulty of the case is also vastly increased by that strange provision, in which the "*absolute indifference* of our Government is not clearly apparent, namely, that clause of the Constitution which gives to slaveholders a vote at the polls proportioned to the number of their slaves. So slaveholding and non-slaveholding would not, by any means, go into a Territory with equal privileges. Where is the neutrality of the Government in giving the slaveholder votes for his slaves, but the non-slaveholder none for the multitude of his cattle or his asses. The antagonism of the two is thus the more irreconcilable; and their co-existence utterly impossible, except as a conflict in which each struggles for the place of power, but in which slaveholding has all the advantage of a positive legal support and especial constitutional privilege. And non-slaveholding has nothing to sustain it but an empty neutrality and an intangible indifference. Now it seems to me quite certain that such a privilege of extra votes for slaves owned was never confirmed in connection with the contemplated right to carry it into the Territories. If equality demands a right to go into the public territory with slave property, equality surely would demand that the master should leave his peculiar voting power behind him. Plainly, the privilege was intended only as one appertaining to slaveholders within the Slave States; and this surely, not as a premium for slaveholding, but as an offset to some peculiar liabilities and disadvantages. And with this peculiar grant of power, so unlike anything conferred upon any other class of citizens, I think slaveholders might well be content within the States where Slavery is established, without claiming a right also to monopolize the public territory and exclude free labor from all parts of it, where slave labor can be made profitable. For the slaveholders themselves know as well as anybody, that the peculiar institution cannot exist anywhere, except as it there becomes a monopolizing and dominant power.

In the States, and as existing there by State laws, slaveholding and non-slaveholding may indeed be alike and indifferent to the Federal Government. Its duty to extend to all citizens equal and impartial protection in the enjoyment of all their legal rights is not affected by those differences which the laws in the different States have made. Because Slavery in the States is a thing of State law, with the establishment of which United States legislation has nothing to do, so it neither pronounces it good or evil, right or wrong, lawful or unlawful *per se*, but only recognizes it as legalized in the States, and as there entitled to protection. Government cannot create or destroy it—or even protect it, except as a State institution, and recognizing its claim to protection only so far as the State has jurisdiction. Its indifference, therefore, all lies in the fact that Slavery does not exist by the Federal Constitution or laws at all, but by those of the State, and of course only where its jurisdiction extends. The same might indeed be said also of non-slaveholding, as a State institution, were it not manifestly assumed in the formation of the Government that freedom exists as a natural right, without special legislation. In the genius of our Government non-slaveholding cannot require positive enactment to render it legal. Freedom and natural right are not mere creatures of law, even under a Government of law—freedom is rather the absence of Slavery, the negative that exists or remains wherever Slavery has not been introduced by positive enactment nor thrust in by mere lawless power. It needs no creation, but only not to be destroyed. The true question is not whether Slavery has very generally existed in the world, or whether it has a very natural origin and common source in human nature, but whether it exists by any natural right, by any principle of reason or morals or law, giving it a world-wide authority whenever it has not been excluded by positive statute. Which has the first right in nature, Slavery or Freedom; not which has existed most widely. Of course, in the States and under State authority, the Federal Government does not presume to have any opinion concerning the comparative merits of slaveholding and non-slaveholding; but within the public territory, out of which new States are to arise, and where, by nothing in the Constitution has Slavery been created, it may and indeed must have a very decided opinion, and maintain it by very decided action. Its attitude here is that of the natural rights of man, that of the genius of our free institutions and equal laws—the defender of human liberty; not indifferent, not neutral, in relation to this.

The people of the South, nevertheless, have a perfect right to prefer their own institutions—"the same right to their opinions as the people of the North." Government does not deny this, nor in any way call upon Southern men "to give up what they conscientiously believe to be truth," nor even the institutions which they prefer. But the reverse is equally true—WE of the North have the same right to our opinions as WE of the South. Freedom of opinion is the right of all, and a corresponding freedom of action within the positive limits of the Constitution and laws of the land. But, if Slavery rested upon the Federal Government for its legalization, in such sense that it could exist in the public territory by Government authority, it must of necessity follow that the same legalization of Slavery would extend wherever the United States has jurisdiction. If State law does not create Slavery—if it is a United States institution, extending beyond State jurisdiction, and overriding it—then no legislation of a State could exclude it from its domain. Thus the indifference of the Government would be nothing but the permit, under its protection, for Slavery to go everywhere that free labor may, or to thrust itself into every State in the Union.

If the argument of the writer be examined, however, it will be found that it is, all of it, very little more than his assertion of "*absolute indifference*" as the constitutional position of the Government. The only proof given is that of the improbability that a constitution not thus *neutral* (might he not have said, partial to them?) should have been accepted by the slaveholding States. But why not?—especially if at that time Slavery was contemplated as a thing soon to pass away, so that the question of its possible introduction into new territory had no peculiar interest—if this was not desired or expected. Was it not quite as improbable that a constitution conferring such extraordinary privileges upon slaveholders should have been adopted by the non-slaveholding States, if Slavery was regarded as a national institution, and, under Government patronage, entitled to spread itself through the public domain, instead of being a local or temporary interest. Were extra privileges conferred upon slaveholders to make things equal between them and other citizens, equal between Slave States and Free, or to make them unequal? Or was it true then, as now, that the South would abide in the Union only so long as the power to domineer was left in their hands?

This attempt, however, to set forth slaveholding and non-slaveholding as opposites sustaining the same relations to the neutrality of the Government, is entirely sophistical. It is very much like a philosophical attempt to equalize *something* and *nothing*—opposites, it is true, in the abstract notion, but not equals in positive reality, nor capable of being so impartially commingled, that, coexisting in the same space or the same vessel, *something* shall not destroy *nothing*, even though the *nothing* put into the dish may not destroy the *something*. The notion advocated is not found in the Constitution—there is no such equal claim of slaveholding and non-slaveholding to admission into the territories there declared or intimated. There are no such rival things between which Government is to establish equality—it is between men that it administers justice and equal rights. It has nothing to do with the dreams of an abstractionist. Every passage that can be understood as referring to Slavery at all, speaks of it as something in the States, and under the laws thereof. The rights which the Constitution gives to slaveholders, and the protection which it extends to their rights under State laws, are all very definitely and clearly stated—not according to any general abstract theory, but according to specific and particular circumstances. The dispute is entirely about something supposed to be implied, which is nowhere expressed or even intimated.

But the writer proceeds to fortify his position by attempting to show that Slavery is not a municipal institution, not a creature of State legislation. His argument, however, is sophistical again, by confounding things which are by no means identical.

"The point is," he says, "whether the *law* made Slavery—whether it is the police regulation of limited localities, or whether it is a property founded on natural causes, and causes of universal operation." "Law defines, modifies and regulates it," he says, "as it does every other species of property, but *law* never *created* it." Thus the natural or historic *origin* of Slavery is confounded with its support or *legalization*, with the foundation on which its continuance and protection rest under a Government of law. Its natural and civil grounds are not the same. The origin of it has nothing to do with its legalization in the State. Of course such a thing as Slavery did not originate in any legitimate law. It is not by *law* that men are made slaves on the Coast of Africa—though it may be by the common law of an evil nature in man. The true beginning of it generally has been, no doubt, lawless power, lawless oppression. We even doubt, whether, in reference to a large part of those held as slaves in the United States, if the legal act were demanded by which they were made slaves, any such authority in law for enslaving them could be found—authority for making them slaves, I mean, in distinction from the authority for holding them as acknowledged slaves and treating them as such. But, if the position that *law* did not *create* Slavery is equivalent to the position that it has no foundation in law, under a Government of law, where all property and all rights, to be practically such, must have a legal sanction, it proves too much—it puts Slavery in the position of a lawless and highhanded outrage everywhere, which the civil power is bound to redress; mere piracy on land as the Slave-trade is piracy at sea. That its origin is in human nature, in universal causes, is no moral or civil justification of it, any more than it is of sin in general—no ground upon which its right to exist in a civil community can be defended; it can claim protection or forbearance only on the ground of a right in nature which law is bound to respect, or a right in positive law which has been granted to it.

The true point in question is this—what is the actual ground, under a government of civil law, where not to be legal is to be illegal, upon which Slavery rests for the legality of its existence? It is too plain for argument that this lies entirely in the State Constitutions and laws, and so is confined to the limits of State jurisdiction. If its strength is not here, it is nowhere, and it is liable to be swept away by the general principles of liberty and equality in our National Government the moment they are applied to it. The United States law for the recovery of fugitives only confirms this, for it proceeds entirely upon the supposition that the fugitives are "held to service" by the law of the State from which they have fled—it is only the protection of the legal rights of a citizen of one State, under particular circumstances, against the opposite legislation of another State. So, though Slavery has no legalization as a national institution by the Constitution of the United States, and no ground on which to sustain its claimed rights in the public territory, still, when a new State is organized, and it applies for admission, with a Constitution recognizing and legalizing domestic Slavery, the exclusion of that State because Slavery is admitted, is forbidden by the nature of the relation of the Government to the States—this matter being left to the States entirely. A Slave State is no more to be excluded than a Free. The Republican Party (setting aside a few ultras) do not pretend that the Government can properly show any such partiality. They simply assert that the ground upon which the legality of Slavery anywhere rests is in the Constitution and laws of the individual States, and not in the fundamental laws of the Union; so that if Slavery has no legal ground but what is found in the Constitution of the United States, JOHN BROWN, in his raid upon Virginia, was less lawless and less a criminal than the lawless slaveholders of Virginia, from whose oppressive grasp he attempted to release the prey.

But the writer boldly attempts to fortify his position by a lengthy argument to show that the Constitution "recognizes the right of property in slaves." This is the great grief and wrong of slavedom, that its property in slaves is not recognized everywhere by some universal *law, absolute* property. To guard against sophistry, it were well at the outset to understand what is meant by "recognizing" and what by "right," because, to recognize a *right* as legalized under State laws is by no means to legalize it under United States law; by no means to assert its rightfulness in morals, in nature, or *per se*; by no means to give it a right to exist, or to justify itself under the sheltering power of a constitutional recognition. So there is a sophism in the bare assertion that the Constitution recognizes "a class of persons held to service," if it is not also stated that these persons are, in the words of the Constitution, "held to service or labor in one State *under the laws thereof*"—not under the Constitution or laws of the Union. They are not *held* by the Constitution or *under* it, but only recognized as held under the laws of the State. The slave's "obligation to service," therefore, which the writer speaks of in a somewhat equivocal manner, an obligation without contract and for life, is not a moral obligation, a duty binding upon the slave on grounds of moral justice—and, if so, not needing to be created, but only recognized—nor an obligation imposed by the Constitution of the Union, but merely a legal tie, a bond of law, which the owner has a right under State law to enforce. Legal rights and moral duties are very different and often disparate affairs—but a legal right must not only be recognized but given.

Now this legal obligation, whose entire substance lies in local law, and not in universal and immutable morality, is all that the Constitution recognizes as the slave's obligation; and the burst of eloquence with which the writer proceeds to speak of persons "held to service by a claim so sacred" that the Government will in no way allow them to dissolve it, is enough, at least, to provoke a smile. *Sacred?* The *sacred* claim of the master to the life-long, unwilling, unpaid, uncontracted service of the slave—surely this is a new intruder among *sacred* things! But the Constitution perceives the sacred obligation, and the strong bond of duty must be fulfilled, or else the whole power of the Union must enforce it. The right of the master to the labor of his slaves, independent of their consent, must be maintained. But, then, what is the ground of this so extraordinary a right? What does the Constitution recognize as creating this so peculiar bond of duty? Its own authority? Nature? Morals? Custom? Or simply the law of the State to which master and slave belong? State against State, and in their own affairs and internal legislation, the right and authority of the one is equal to that of the other, but neither can carry its authority into the domain of the other. But the Union, as that in which all the States are reconciled and made one, attempts, as far as may be, by a common obligation higher than any in the single States, to harmonize conflicting rights and interests—and so, on this higher common ground, it requires one State to recognize the legal rights existing in others, so far as may be compatible with the rights and safety of its own citizens.

The language of the Constitution in reference to the escape of fugitives from one State to another, is very plain. No unprejudiced person could read it and not see at once that it is no absolute authorization of Slavery *per se*, no justification of slaveholding, no assertion that anybody is bound to service, nor that anybody owns a slave, or that there is a law by which one man may or can have a property in the service of another without contract or reward,—it is simply a provision, that the escape of a fugitive into another State where different laws and institutions prevail, shall not destroy or obstruct the right of the person who held him to service under the law and authority of the State from which he fled, to reclaim him. It is not the master's right nor the slave's duty, which is so sacred, but the legislative power and authority of the State. Now, doubtless, this constitutional provision fairly applies to Territory, just as it does to States;—escape into Territory cannot free the fugitive from the legal claim of his master—but as this law does not authorize the migration of a master with his slaves to a Free State, so neither does it protect him in carrying them into Territory where no local slave laws exist.

Here the writer thinks he has made his case good, and boldly asserts the grand abstraction, "that the rights of the South as slaveholding, and the rights of the North as non-slaveholding, are absolutely equal," and, of course, if the North has a right to go into a Territory, so has the South a right to go there too. But is it certain that the North or the South either has any right to go there? These abstractions are very deceptive things. The citizens, A. B, &c., have a right to go there, come from where they may, and claim protection if they obey the laws there in force; but I respectfully submit that, in doing so, they must leave the North and the South behind them. The neutrality of the Constitution will not know them there as Northerners or Southerners, but simply as men and citizens. The Southern man can carry there all that the Northern man can—and if there is a sophism in this, as the writer asserts, there is a greater and more subtle one in his reply to it. "To exclude slaveholding," he says, "is to exclude the South"—that is, we suppose, Southern men with Southern institutions;—but to admit slaveholding, we reply, is just as certainly to exclude the North. A Northern man in a slaveholding community must become an owner or employer of slaves, or a nothing, like the poor whites of Carolina. Besides, the man who carries the South with him and the man who carries the North with him would not then, as we have shown, enter the Territory upon equal terms. The one not only carries in his "stuff" a peculiar and additional property which the other cannot, (for must he become Southern in order to become equal?) but with this property he also carries a claim to greater civil power, to outvote and rule over his Northern neighbor in all questions which the votes of the people are to decide. The fact is, and the only impartial conclusion, that *men*—men from the North or from the South, the East or the West—are to go as men equal in rights and privileges, but are not to carry the North or the South, or the peculiarities of either on their backs Property that may be carried must not be such by peculiar State laws. It must be property generally in all the States—property, at least, in the common estimation and practice of the civilized world, which we assert that slaves are not, despite all the writer's eloquence upon the universality of Slavery and its causes. The neutrality and impartiality of Government, not towards abstractions called North and South, not towards institutions, but towards its citizens, the living individual men, A, B. and C., would require this in all justice, no less than does the plain meaning of the Constitution.

Now, pausing here, we ask, what does the writer claim to have shown? The proper attitude of Government *one of absolute indifference*, and so the constitutional right of the slaveholder to hold his slaves in the public territory of the United States. This is the Southern view of the Constitution, whilst the opposite Northern view is, that it gives Slavery no protection in the Territory except for the recovery of fugitives. The people of the South have a right to their view, if honestly held, and so, also, have the people of the North a right to theirs—and, if they have a right to their opinions, they have a right to act accordingly, so long and so far as they transgress no law of the land. In the late Presidential election, the Northern view gained the ascendancy by the appointment of an Executive of Government who holds that view; whereas, for some years before, the Southern view was in the ascendant, prevailing in the places of power. No purpose in the Republican Party to violate the Constitution, or to use the power of Government when in their hands for illegal or unjust ends, has been shown—nothing but a difference of opinion concerning the meaning of the Constitution. Is then the fact, that the North takes a different view, and by a majority have elected a President of their own opinion, is this, in itself, an "intolerable wrong?" —is it enough already to justify the South in revolution—in seceding from the Union? The answer, I think, must be No, if the writer is sincere in his assertion, that the opinions of the North are not complained of—that the right of Northern men to their judgment is as perfect as the right of Southern men to theirs. The grievance, then, is in what is yet to be done—the wrongs which the Government, under the influence of Republican sentiment, will assuredly commit hereafter, constitute the only ground upon which the South can justify the action which it has taken. Strange position! What right has an honest and faithful man to impute to the party in power future wrongs which they may never commit, and on this assumption put aside his own fealty to Government, repudiate his own duties, and, by his reckless and revolutionary course, endanger the peace and prosperity of the whole country?

Of course these future wrongs, so far as they are not involved in present acts and declarations, are wholly imaginary—indeed, when they are directly opposed to the declared principles and purposes of the party arraigned and condemned for crimes not yet committed, they are nothing but unjust and most wicked suspicions. But the writer takes hold upon abstractions instead of realities, and with them performs the jugglery which deceives himself and others. He admits that the Northern people "have no design for the present to interfere directly with Slavery in the slaveholding States;" that they honestly purpose to execute the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law, so far as the hostility of the *States* (that is, of themselves abstractly, I suppose) will let them. Though their sentiment is one of disparagement and hostility towards Slavery as an unjust and unwise institution, still he admits that they have a perfect right so to think and so to feel. What, then, is the weighty accusation, the "intolerable wrong?" "We do complain," he says, "that they should not be content with thinking their own thoughts themselves, but should undertake to make the Government think them likewise." I confess this is not easily comprehended. The charge seems a very grave one, a criminal attempt to corrupt and pervert. I suspect, however, it is highly figurative, and, expressed in plain, literal terms, would lose much of its plausibility and grave import. Government, it seems, is a third person, distinct from the South dominant or the North dominant—a cool abstraction, which should not be corrupted by sectional and partial sentiments. One would suppose this personage of power had never had a thought upon this subject—had never thought, or acted out, or judicially affirmed, the Southern view upon this very point in question, or is he deaf and blind, and total indifference on one side, and exposed to corruption only on the other? When Southern men, with Southern sentiments, and advocating the Southern view of the Constitution, fill and execute the offices of the Government, does it think the thoughts or hold the opinions, under legal limitations, of these officials?—or is it only when Northern men, with Northern sentiments, and advocating the Northern view of the Constitution, are invested with the same offices and powers, that the case is wholly changed, Northern sentiments are instilled into Government itself, and its impartiality under law destroyed?

Now, after the constant declarations of the Republican Party that Slavery in the States is wholly an affair of those States where it exists, and that private sentiments concerning it, as good or evil, cannot change our legal obligations—after the writer's admission that the party does not purpose to infringe upon the rights of slaveholders in the States—whilst the fact is so notorious that the Southern Democracy, whilst in power, had completely saturated the Government with the Southern opinion, I can affix no meaning to the above charge but this: that Northern men have no right to think as they do about the meaning and obligations of the Constitution; or, if thinking so, and in the majority, no right to go with such thoughts into the offices of the Government; or, if holding those offices, then no right to carry out their view of the Constitution in the execution of it. Private sentiments respecting the morality, or economy, or fitness of Slavery, of course, Government cannot think at all, as it knows no thoughts which do not appertain to its own duties under the Constitution and laws. The only alternative for Northern men in office would seem to be to execute the Southern view of the Constitution; for the two opposite views cannot be carried out at the same time.

Surely, it is characteristic of the "South as slaveholding," especially of latest position and demands, to admit no third possibility, but that it must rule, must have its own way entirely and make the Government the tool for advancing its own ends, or else it is degraded and wronged beyond endurance. It must be first and not second; it must be the ruling interest and not a subordinate one, or else the Union is not large enough to contain its expanding indignation. Can any one show me why "the Government is made to take the type of Northern sentiment" by having a Northern President, any more than it takes the type of Southern sentiment by having a Southern President? Was not the object of the vote for BRECKINRIDGE to secure the enforcement of the Southern view? Surely, Northern sentiment can never be more distinctly impressed upon it than Southern sentiment has been for the last four years, or even much longer. I know not why a Republican cannot administer the Government as honestly according to his view of the Constitution, as impartially, and with as little bias from his peculiar Anti-Slavery sentiments, as can a Southern or Pro-Slavery Democrat. I therefore see no way to avoid the indoctrinating of the Government with Northern or Southern opinions, but to put a man into the Presidential Chair who has no opinions at all. This were a fitting conclusion for an argumentative tissue of abstractions; and such a man might, perhaps, carry into the Government that *absolute indifference* which is demanded.

But still the writer is very indignant at what appears to me to be simply this: that a man of Northern views should be put into the Presidential chair, when and because a majority of the voters held the same, that thus the Northern view for the time is in the ascendant. It excludes the South from the Territories; it is degradation; it is not to be endured. And he puts the question with great emphasis to the North, whether they would endure it, if non-slaveholding were hereafter to be prohibited in every Territory. Now this is precisely what the actual introduction of slavery into a Territory would do—or, if done under any apparent regard to the Constitution, I think the North would bear it until they could correct the misjudgment. If done even directly by revolution, under a pretended execution of the Constitution, the North would not make it the plea for secession and revolt, but would contest the matter manfully in the Union, under the Constitution, at the ballot-box, and by all legitimate methods which the laws afford. When a party arrives which believes that the Constitution excludes non-slaveholding from the Territories; when, even by implication as unsubstantial as that on which the Southern interpretation is now founded, it can show that a man without slaves lacks the condition of protection in the public domain, then let it take possession of the offices of Government by legal means, if it can, and carry out its principles. If the North does not acquiesce, if it resorts to revolution, it will not be because it is beaten, nor because views different from their own are held by those in power, nor because they suffer loss, nor because seeming justice is not done them contrary to constitutional law, but simply because there is no possible ground in reason or honesty for such an interpretation, because the whole pretence and action must be referred to international villainy, whilst no legal means can be found to resist this usurpation of tyrannical power. But, in all seriousness, I would ask, can the writer think the cases put in comparison are equals? That the one would be no more outrageous, no more plainly unconstitutional than the other? Is there no fair or plausible ground on which the Northern view of the Constitution may be honestly held? Is it less conformed to the letter of the Constitution than is the Southern view? For the question of enduring the doctrine or the legal act of a majority under our Government, should not depend upon our liking or disliking it, but upon the point whether the Constitution furnishes any possible honest pretence for it, or whether it is in all certainty an act of fraud and lawless tyranny. If wrong is suffered under the Constitution or by its ambiguity, rebellion is not the legal remedy, but a legal change of the Constitution itself. If justice requires the admission of slaveholders with their slaves into public territory, it can be provided for by a change in the Constitution; and if justice and equality also demand that a slaveholder and non-slaveholder shall have an equal vote at the polls, this also can be provided for in the same way.

But the writer further urges, that it is not only injustice and degradation to the South, but that the attitude which the Government is about to assume "will certainly lead to the extinction of Slavery. For this, as a consequence, Government is not responsible, if its attitude and action are constitutional; nor, if so, is it good ground for Southern resistance. I know not that the perpetuation of Slavery, at all hazards, through all time, has been made the duty of the South. This objection, therefore, could have even a subordinate and collateral force only with those who regard Slavery as an important good to be zealously cherished. That Slavery cannot exist in close connection with free institutions, (only where it can rule over or exclude them,) is its own infirmity, and a token, as it seems to me, that its doom does not depend on human legislation, but is written in nature, and predetermined by the Creator and Governor of the world. There is no lasting refuge for it from the pursuing vengeance under the Constitution of the Universe of God.

In the next place he believes—seemingly in contradiction to his previous admissions—that the future of the Government in Republican hands will be one of lawless aggression upon the interests of the South. To gain its ends, (ulterior ends, imputed but not admitted), the spirit that has "prevaricated with the express provisions of the Constitution" will not hesitate to change it. If in this he refers to the constitutional provision for reclaiming fugitives, and to the aversion shown by some of the States to the present law for executing that provision, the charge of *prevarication* may have some apparent truth—but apparent rather than real, for the want of close and adequate examination. With any other reference, the charge is without any ground of justification. Nor is there any reason for the suspicion that, in future, the rights of the South will be less regarded than now. If the South will rest contented with its true constitutional rights, they will always be accorded to it.

The sum of the matter, then, as set forth, I should give thus: The South is indignant at the interpretation which the North honestly and sincerely gives to the Constitution—and more indignant that this interpretation, excluding Slavery from the Territories, should be carried out by the Republicans, when the Administration of the Government comes into their hands; although this Northern Party believe the view is in accordance with the language of the Constitution, and with the whole history of the Government from the beginning till, a few years past, the South assumed a new and more exacting position and secured for it, to a good extent, the Federal authority. This is what the South will not endure—they will secede. To make out the justice of the act, they accuse the North of revolutionizing the Government. But how plain it is that, if the Slave States, in the adoption of the Constitution, had contemplated the extension of slavery into the Territories, and claimed the right to carry the institution into all the public domain, they would then have insisted upon a plain declaration of this right, instead of having so important a matter wholly unmentioned; and, if the North also took the same view of this Southern right, they could by no means object to a plain expression of it. It was not so. The South has changed its demand, and its view of its Constitutional rights at the same time and under much the same influences that the great, the boasted and professedly progressive change has taken place in the Southern view of the moral and scriptural character of Slavery—Southern men ceasing of late to palliate it as formerly, and boldly taking ground in its defence as a good, beneficent and God-authorized institution. Now, if the South cannot endure this right of judgment in the Republican Party, and of action, private and official, according to that judgment, I know not that there is for it any other alternative but secession. Could it restrain its indignation a little, and say, "If such as you make it is the Constitution adopted by the Fathers of the Republic, we protest against the injustice of it, and ask, on the grounds of equal justice, for the right to enter the common territory with our slaves," many, perhaps, would be disposed to grant it, who, on principle, would oppose to the last the corruption of the existing Constitution by a false interpretation of it. But some would still reply that, though they would gladly befriend their Southern brethren, yet principle forbids,—that it is better that the existing slave interest should suffer by restriction and the want of territory in which to expand, than that new States about to spring up should have so great an evil and such a blighting, clinging curse inflicted upon them,—we cannot change the Constitution in order to make more Slave States. Though the *pasture*, therefore, be common property, into which the flocks and herds of all the partners may be turned, it does not follow that those imported African lions, which some of you hold and have a right to hold on your own private domain, and to catch again if they get away, can by the compact be also turned into the public pasture, driving out and excluding from it all the flocks and herds for whom it was intended.

The argument of the writer, however, is not intended as a justification of some future act, but of an act already committed. He assumes that Carolina has separated herself from the Union forever; that the other Slave States will soon follow. Justifiable or not, a virtue or a crime, and let the consequences be what they may, the daring and determined act is done. And now, forsooth, he presses upon the Union that remains to let these seceding States alone, ignore their crime and let them go in peace. But why should the United States do this? On what reason can it be asked? Because the Government, in coming into Northern hands, has wronged or will wrong the South, and should therefore be lenient, and not require the South to fulfil its obligations? The Republican North denies every such charge. Or because the South have a right to secede whenever it is their interest or their pleasure to do so? But this again the United North positively denies. I see no reason on which the South can consistently ask for such forbearance; for there is no reason by which it can excuse its conduct, which the North, in its view of the matter, must not unhesitatingly deny. Nor is the North the aggressor; the South does not, as asserted, simply stand upon the defensive. The North, the Union, has not changed its position from one of peace to one of hostile warfare. The South has changed its relation to the Government, and assumed a position that menaces, and resists, and attacks the Government in the performance of its peaceable duties, in which its rights have never before been questioned. Its policy, its wish, its conduct have all been for peace; and it has carried this so far as to endure provocations or insults, as it were, in its own house, which, had they come from any other source, would have lighted the flame of war through the whole length and breadth of the land.

Still, though I can see no reason upon which the South can properly urge peace or expect it, I yet agree with the writer that, divided or united, peace is the true policy of the country. I cannot urge war simply because treason is a just forfeiture of life, nor because seceders deserve the horrors it would bring upon them. No evil can befall us as a nation to be compared with the evil of civil war, unless it be the loss of principle, of truth and virtue, and the courage to maintain them and die for them. The corruption of the national virtue, and the palsying of the national arm, is more to be dreaded than rivers of blood. Still, no victory possible to be attained could equal in glory that of the moderation, and self-denial, and forbearance that could carry us bravely through such times of trial without bloodshed, without fratricidal war, and yet with an increase of courage, and strength, and self-respect. But let it be remembered that the possibility of this can only be secured by the South ceasing from its aggressive and unprovoked attacks upon the National Government; for, under attack, a peace policy is not always possible, nor can a Government submit to be attacked, defied, or insulted forever, without becoming corrupt and degraded in its own self-estimation, and infamous and despicable in the eyes of its subjects. If the South wishes for peace, let them keep peace; there will be no war but what they originate. When the South assumes to act on the defensive, and charges offensive war upon the Union because it does not retreat before their demand, and leave them in possession of the field, they can do this only on the supposition that they have a legal, or at least a moral right to secede; to enter at once, without leave, upon the exercise, within United States' bounds, of all the functions of an independent nation, and to take and claim and use all that is essential to or befitting such an independent and sovereign nationality. But this the Union denies—does not for a moment admit their right to what they claim—and of course denies that they are on defensive ground, when they assail the Government in the perform ance of its ordinary or peaceful duties. B.

The Slaver Bonita—Statement of Ch. Blaus.

The following letter is published in the *Courrier des Etats Unis:*

TOMBS PRISON, Monday, June 17, 1861.

Having no friend or acquaintance who would interest himself for me, I take the liberty, as a Frenchman, to address you, in the hope to be heard with impartiality.

I was one of the crew of the slaver *Bonita*. In July, 1860, being without work in New-York, and in debt, I had to accept any offer that was made, the month's advance pay hardly allowing me to clear my debts. I left on the 16th of July, on board the brig *Bonita*, destined for St. Thomas, (Coast of Africa.) The vessel was regularly cleared at the Custom-house, and perfectly according to law. After 52 days' passage, we arrived at St. Thomas, and part of the cargo was discharged, and 5 days afterwards we set sail for the River Congo, where the balance of the cargo was landed. An English vessel-of-war boarded us, and found our papers in order.

After our arrival below the river, all got sick of the Congo fever. The Captain of the *Bonita* then took on board a Spanish crew. We could not get ashore,—that would have been death for us,—and we had no chance to make the least remonstrance. After having taken on board 765 slaves, the Captain set sail on the 8th of October, at 4 o'clock in the evening. The day after, the American ship-of-war *San Jacinto* went in pursuit of us, and about noon we were captured. We have been well treated on board of the *San Jacinto*. Eleven days after, we were transferred to the store-ship *Relief*, destined for New-York. The crew of the slaver *Cora* was likewise on board this vessel. After a few days, Commander Dorr asked us if we would work on account of the Government. He promised us the same pay as the sailors of the American Navy, or our liberty on our arrival at New-York. We accepted the offer, and for two months and five days we have done our duty, although deprived of our clothing and rations.

We were much astonished at our arrival in New-York, in the beginning of December, to be imprisoned in Eldridge-street, without receiving pay or certificate of service. Six times have we been paraded through the streets of the City, in irons, to appear at Court. We do not know how long a time we shall be still imprisoned, waiting for a trial. Fifteen days ago we were transferred to the Tombs.

For my part, not believing I was bound to answer the questions of Marshal Murray, I have been placed in secret confinement, and I have no more communication with the keepers.

(Signed) CH. BLAUS.

HON. GEORGE M. DALLAS.—As some of the papers are canvassing this gentleman's merits with reference to the Congressional vacancy in the Second District, we learn from reliable authority that in no event will Mr. D. consent to be a candidate, his private business requiring his attention at home.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

SKETCHES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

A VISIT TO HAMPTON—THE DESERTED VILLAGE—A SCHOOL IN CONFUSION—JOHN TYLER'S HOUSE—MOVEMENTS AT THE CAMPS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

HAMPTON VILLAGE.

From the panoply of war, with all its noisy surroundings, to a silence more more akin to "Sleepy Hollow" than to the streets in which it reigns so painfully, is but a mile or two. The columbiads of the fortress can easily reach Hampton, and yet it is a deserted village—an above-ground Pompeii. One of our soldiers, during the Great Bethel battle, had the misfortune to accidentally shoot a "contraband" residing in Hampton. Of course the doctors in our ranks were bound to attend him till he turned quack or Secessionist—equally culpable terms in the army pharmacopia. Upon one of the visits of the Assistant-Surgeon of the Troy Regiment, Dr. McLean, to attend this wounded African, I had an opportunity to see such of the Hamptonian lions as had not "seceshed" or been levied on by soldiers anxious to strain Gen. Butler's contraband theory a little further than its expounder intended, by applying it to every article handy to have in the tent.

Although your correspondent has a constitutional aversion to gunpowder, never fires off pistols, always goes out of town on the Fourth of July, and speaks of Bulwer in affectionate terms for declaring that "the pen is mightier than the sword," still he claims that on the strength of the perils attending his journey to Hampton, he should be allowed the privilege of wearing a "secesh" cap, cap-tured by a friend, and presented to your humble servant (he *not* being present at the time,) on the expensive side of Broadway, at its most fashionable hour, when he reaches that Metropolis. Think of the "situation," as one of your contemporaries has it. Soon after our troops passed the causeway leading from Fortress Monroe, and encamped on the main land, a messenger entered their lines, in hot haste, fresh from secessia, bearing a flag of truce. He was taken before Gen. Butler, and that is all we outside barbarians ever knew of the purport or result of his mission. But in a short time the tramp of this solitary horseman, homeward bound, resounded on the causeway, as the rider galloped back to his confederate friends in a style worthy of the opening passages of any novel written by G. P. R. James' imitators. He passed through our ranks into the bushes, and in a few minutes a smoke arose in the direction that he had taken. The bridge at Hampton, crossing an arm of the Chesapeake, had been fired by him, and in a short time a few piles and boards alone marked its former position. Communication with Hampton had thus been rendered so difficult and dangerous, except by a strong party, that at the time of my visit the picket guard only extended to this side of the Rubicon. It was here that Gen. Butler stood on that Bethel day, receiving tidings of the battle. As each soldier returned from the field, he had to pass through a raking fire from the eyes and lungs of that not over mild commander. And here—to descend from military pomp to personal movements—we hitched a willful native of the soil in the shape of a bony horse—bad to look at, but a good 'un to go—that, with a vehicle, half doctor's wagon, half ambulance, constituted the transportational facilities of the medical staff of the Second (Troy) New-York Regiment of Volunteers.

But our progress thus far, although on our own ground, had been repeatedly interrupted by "red-devils"—the duty being assigned the Advance Guard of protecting this outer post, with the orders to suffer none to pass or repass without an order from a personage now popularly called, by a slight cant transposition of words, the "Gigadier Brendle," once known as E. W. Pierce, Esq., Notary Public. Our papers, however, defied the scrutiny of that ubiquitous and important personage, the corporal of the guard, and we were ferried across the creek, not exactly knowing whether the next ferry that we should pass would not be on the James River, as prisoners of war *en route* to Richmond, or the one over those turgid waters where Charon paddles the canoe instead of the little darkey who rowed us and said "he was a gwine to be sold for debt dis Spring, if de troubles had'nt a broke out. 'Spected he was a gwine to New-Orleans."

Two or three colored persons of that peculiar ebony hue, that is not common at the North, were fishing when we landed, and did the hat-touching honors to my companion's uniform. Beyond them there was not a soul to be seen in the tolerably long street. It was noon, and yet it seemed like midnight. We experienced a relief on looking back and seeing a Zouave sentinel pacing under the trees across the water. He seemed to reconnect us with the living world. We pushed on, and along the street came across little colonies of negroes attracted by the approach of strangers, just as in walking through some ivy-mantled tower, the bats are roused from their slumbers at the sound of footfalls. My friends patient was soon visited, and found to be doing well in the hands of a colored female doctor. We then started on a ramble through the village.

Bless our stars, here was a white man! He was evidently a man of peace, and was trying to infuse some order into a drug-store that had been deserted by its owner and plundered by some of the soldiers during their first expedition here, when almost complete lawlessness reigned. He complained bitterly of the treatment that the inhabitants had received, and defended their conduct in taking sides with the State against Union. He seemed to be a sort of a neutrality the fellow, rather favoring our Government, but indulging in a little quiet secession talk, after the manner of the anonymous personage who went "running with the hare and holding with the hounds." Yet his statement of the outrages committed by our troops in Hampton, if anything like true, evidenced a style of conduct not likely to make converts to the Union cause, but rather to lend truth to the Southern rant about our being invaders, and to drive all Virginia into an opposition to what is deemed a violation of her soil. This is all stopped now, and will probably never be repeated. Let it be our Government's first duty to see that private property is respected, and that the people are to welcome our brave boys as delivers, not invaders. Yet the absentees had all joined the secession army; that was the unvarying story of every negro in the town as to the whereabouts of his master. It was:

"Gone to Yorktown, Massa."

"Are you 'Secesh?'"

"Oh, no, Massa! I'se a nigger."

There was a hotel, large, roomy, open-airish, like all watering place caravansaries—the trouble being with all these institutions, that there are so many Saratoga trunks, and ladies and gentlemen connected therewith stowed in the building, that it appears crowded. This pleasant Summer resort was now closed and in confusion, but having the marks of recent occupancy. On the doors were "rules for guests," and in the dining-room, indications of a recent dance, as if the ball at Brussels, interrupted by the cannon at Waterloo, had found a feeble imitation here. A negro offered to show us all over the house, but we availed ourselves sparingly of the invitation.

There was an Academy, too, where the school of the soldier had taken the place of more useful studies. This building had been hastily abandoned. On every floor were strewn the materials which had once taught the young idea, till these troubles completed the poet's meaning, and added the "to shoot" in vivid colors. In one room particularly, a perfect chaos reigned. On the floor were books without number, of all classes, sizes and uses—a stray volume of *Appleton's Encyclopœdia*, one of the Waverly Novels—*The Pirate*, by the way; very appropriate, in view of Jeff. Davis' letters of marque; school-books, fragments of compositions penned in boyish style and unformed hands, writing-books with those excellent precepts to copy in round text that formed the basis of what little chirography your correspondent can boast of, and whose sententious style does not seem to have changed a whit since he and the Times were both boys. Last, but not least, was a copy of the New-York Times, several weeks old. Above this terrible scene of confusion, rendered doubly real by the solitude with which it was invested, was written near the ceiling the motto of the school,

"Order is Heaven's first law."

It seemed almost like the hand-writing on the wall, "*Mene, mene, tekel, Upharsin*"—the knell of each Confederate Belshazzar, the tocsin of a reawakened, reunited people.

There were several private residences that we looked in upon, only to find the same scene of desertion and desolation. War has its terrible pictures; and what can be more fearful than abandoned homes, ruined fortunes, exile and poverty, such as the Hamptonians have suffered. True, had they remained at home their lives and persons would have been safe; but you know what liars their leaders are.

We paused at the Cemetery, but the city of the dead was not more still than the arena of the living. On our way out, our lonely march was agreeably interrupted by meeting with three ladies, two of them daughters of Col. Duryee, and the other the wife of one of his officers, making a reconnoissance, strongly guarded by faithful Zouaves, and protected from the danger which our unarmed condition had really placed us in. Hampton is a sort of neutral ground, occupied alternately by friends and foes. It is to be feared that the latter find means, in consequence of this loose system, to gain much information that should never be allowed to pass the lines. Gen. Butler would do well to institute a little cross-examination here.

Conspicuous on this side of the creek is a neat red brick house, patriotically surmounted by an American flag. Think not, though, that the Stars and Stripes denote a Union proprietor. The mansion is owned by John Tyler, and is occupied as a picket guard-house by Duryee's Zouaves—more loyal tenants than its faithless lord and master. Of course, this place is the object of much curiosity.

THE LAY OF THE LAND.

Our ride campward was through the sand and along the level roads for which this part of Virginia is famous. It is quite like New-Jersey, in this particular, and artillery can thus be transported with comparative ease and used with effect. The thick foliage, however, gives the enemy every opportunity to plant masked batteries at many points.

SKIRMISHES.

Confederate accounts of recent skirmishes, published in Richmond papers, show some exaggerations, but few palpable lies. In one brush, two days before the battle of Great Bethel, by means of which that position became known, they admit sending out 400 men to cut off 90 of our boys. The latter numbered just 60, and a reliable informant, who was there, says that our advance party of 13 kept the entire enemy at bay, and all our force retreated in good order. This is not bravado, but merely shows that the F. F. V.'s are not quite invincible.

THE CAMP.

On Sunday, Gen. Pierce and Gen. Butler had a grand brigade review of all the troops in camp near the fortress. There were over five thousand men in line in various uniforms, from the gay and dashing "red devil" Zouave to the sombre gray. This showy dress will not do. In the recent battle, Col. Duryee's men could be distinguished in the woods—individual soldiers—while those in more quiet apparel quite near them, were invisible amid the trees. Still the appearance of the regiment, as it performs a "double quick"—a thousand red forms keeping time, and a thousand muskets simultaneously glistening in the sun—is one of the grandest military pageants ever witnessed. The Troy Regiment is quite happy to-day, having just been paid for their services rendered to the State from the time of their enlistment till their acceptance by the United States. Paymaster Wm. Kemp, a well-known citizen of Troy, has been busy all day, with two assistants, disbursing about $8,200—a more pleasant style of "shelling out" than the boys experienced at Great Bethel.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

A MISNOMER—GEN. PIERCE—THE SAWYER GUN—RECONNOITERING.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 17, 1861.

Old Point Comfort is a misnomer—there is no comfort about it. The Hygeia Hotel—or rather that portion of it which the Government has not taken for hospital purposes—is a wretched place to sojourn in, and it is surprising that Mr. Willard, the proprietor, does not consider it his interest to make the house more habitable. It is plainly furnished, the servants are few and lazy, and all of the accommodations of the house are of the plainest character. In the restaurant, gentlemen are expected to walk up to a kind of bar, or counter, and take their meals standing, and such meals as Old Virginia is content with; and on warm days, such as yesterday, the stifling heat, the swarms of flies, and the absence of all attempt to make its guests comfortable, suggests most forcibly the idea with which I begin this letter. Three dollars a day for such accommodation is pretty severe even in time of war, particularly as the proprietor has not the excuse to offer that it is out of his power to mend matters, for the reason that there is daily communication with Baltimore; and an enterprising and liberal landlord could speedily make the house attractive.

Everybody one meets with here is discussing the recent engagement at Great Bethel, and the opinion seems well established that Gen. Pierce is not so much to blame as was at first supposed. He is not deemed at all deficient in courage, and it is thought, that if he demands an inquiry into the matter, his reputation will not materially suffer. The Naval Brigade are here, shut up in a corral outside of the Fortress, with a guard of Massachusetts troops over them. They are occupied occasionally in hauling wagons about with Government stores, and are highly useful. Transportation has not been supplied to Gen. Butler by the Government, and these men take the place of the horses, which are greatly needed. Bartlett, their late commander is here idling about, and apparently in a bad way. He has almost entirely recovered from his late accident at the Rip Raps; but as he has no command over his late comrades, and no other position under the Government, his presence here would seem to be unnecessary.

A day or two since experiments were made with a new projectile of a Mr. Sawyer; shell were thrown from the Rip Raps quite over Sewell's Point, very much to the astonishment of the enemy, who hastily rode out upon the bluff to see from whence the shot came. This weapon is said to be a great success.

Yesterday, while the steamboat *Catalina* was approaching on her return from Newport's News, the enemy sent a small steamer after her, just above Sewell's Point, and threw a shot at her, without effect. The *Cumberland* at once opened upon the rebel vessel, but the distance was too great for her shot to cover—they fell short at least half a mile, and the steamer turned about and sought cover in the direction of Norfolk.

A flag of truce was sent out this morning in charge of Mr. George Butler, Aid to the Major-General and his nephew, to bring in the body of Major Winthrop, who was killed in the recent fight.

I hear of no movement to-day except on the part of two or three companies of Col. Duryee's Zouaves, who have gone reconnoitering in the vicinity of Newport's News.

The heat recently has been intense, but to-day it is raining, the air cool and agreeable and the sea breeze refreshing. When any movement of consequence occurs I will advise you. M. E. S.

A PRIVATE VIEW.

The following letter gives an inside view of a soldier's life:

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I'm getting homesick, everything is so strange. We have to cook our own meals—that is, all we get. It seems to me that they are trying how small a quantity of food they can give us without starving us.

I suppose you have read more about the battle near us than I have. I had to laugh when I saw the New-York papers. Their accounts were awfully exaggerated. The facts were, that six or seven of Duryee's men were killed, and about twelve wounded. We were marched on Monday to Hampton, and formed there in line by order of Gen. Butler, to cover the retreat of the Second, Third, and Duryee's regiment. They came back dusty and weary enough, I assure you. Our regiment was red hot to march right on and attack and drive the rebels from the batteries, but of course this would have been sheer murder. We have only had two nights' sleep this week. Sunday night our company was out scouting through the woods. Monday night we were called to arms seven times; we would just reach our tents, and get into a doze, when two or three muskets would be heard from the pickets, and instantly the long roll would beat, and the regiment would be formed across the camp field in a long dark line; no lights were allowed, and all orders given in whispers; the alarms proved to be all false. Our position was very much exposed—over a mile outside of Duryee's camp, and surrounded on three sides by thick woods, so that our men, 300 of whom were acting as pickets and police-guard were compelled to be very diligent.

Tuesday night we had sudden orders to strike our tents and move; we knew nothing of where we were going, and in less than an hour everything was in order, and we began our march, and in half an hour more we were encamped near the beach, next to Duryee's camp, where we are now. The retreat was conducted splendidly, and not a whisper could have been heard through the entire line during the march. This move was made in consequence of a rumor that we were to be cut off from the main encampment during the night, and as over half our regiment were detailed as guard, it would have been dangerous to have been so attacked.

This country is the most beautiful place a person could wish to be in. The woods are magnificent, and the famed Virginia Pines grow to an enormous height. I was on picket on Friday, just this side of the enemy's lines; was stationed there from 1 A. M. till 9. The sunrise through there woods and over the tall trees is splendid; still among all these beauties it is dangerous to be thus stationed, almost in the midst of the enemy's lines, when their scouts and spies are known to be around. You have to keep your eyes and ears wide open, so that no one can pass your lines without your knowing it, and every now and then will be heard "Halt!" who goes there?" ring out from some spot in the wood, as some fancied foe shows itself in the shape of a stray cow or pig; and I assure you that in the dim moonlight it is no easy thing to distinguish men from *bushes*, and cows or hogs from *stumps*. The best way is to lie or stand still, and wait for things to show themselves.

One of our men (Company H,) was shot early this morning while on picket; his name was Gilles. He was shot accidentally by one of the Second Regiment, and a member of our company was shot accidentally by one of our regiment on Thursday; his left arm was shattered. We are expecting every day to receive orders for an attack of the batteries at Great Bethel, but we are assured that Butler will not order a hopeless attack as Pierce did. Our men are all well; no cases of sickness as yet.

THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

FEAR OF PRIVATEERS—A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BARNEGAT, Ocean Co., N. J., Tuesday, June 21, 1861.

There is much uneasiness on the Jersey coast for fear of attacks of Southern privateers. The coast is entirely defenceless, and besides property on the mainland, there is over a half-a-million dollars' worth or vessel property in the bays, (Barnegat, Little Egg Harbor, &c.,) which could be destroyed in a very few hours. A North Carolinian, well known here, has been traveling along shore lately, rather privately and suspiciously, as if acting as a spy; and a few days ago, a boat's crew arrived at Absecom, having escaped from North Carolina, where they report there existed a determination to make a descent on our coast, especially at Newbern, if it should be found feasible.

In the Revolutionary War the British made dreadful havoc here in a very few hours, by means of whale-boats and barges, burning villages, (Chesnut Neck, Tom's River, &c.,) plundering, murdering the inhabitants, &c.: and the Southern idea, that it can be again done by coasting vessels disguised, with barges on deck concealed under pine wood, &c., and men concealed in the hold, is not impossible. Such an expedition could be started from some point between here and New York. It would be an easy matter to get into Southern ports again with plunder, as only the larger ports are blockaded. Even this side of Cape Henry, on the eastern shore of Virginia, there are at least four inlets, with about eight or nine feet of water, not blockaded, besides several south of Cape Henry.

In addition to other causes of uneasiness, it has frequently been alleged that the names of all Secessionists and Anti-Secessionists in the different shore villages have been furnished to the Southerners, as if in case of a hasty descent upon our coast, it was the purpose to spare those with Southern proclivities.

Certainly it would be much better to have our inlets defended now, than wait until after we are attacked. The Jersey coast can furnish plenty of men for such a defence, and numbers have volunteered for the service. The State has raised $2,000,000 as a war loan, and all classes want this money to be used for immediate defence. In the meantime, red tape leaves our coast defenceless, while plenty of money and men are available for its protection.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE PAWNEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An "Honest Engineer" inquires through the *Tribune* where the *Pawnee* is. On June 1 she attacked the earthworks erected by the rebels at Aquia Creek. She was 500 yards inside of the *Freeborn*, though drawing two feet more water. Twice she was in ten feet of water. Three hundred and fifty-two shot and shell were thrown from five 9 inch Dahlgrens, and 40 from a new experimental 3 66 inch rifle gun of Dahlgren's. Since then the *Pawnee*, instead of going to Washington to attend to her own laudation, remained on rigid blockade only. Several points have been surveyed by the officers of this ship and Capt. Palmer, of the Topographical Engineers. The *George Page*, beside being badly injured by Lieut. Chaplin with his long gun, is kept from coming out and playing privateer or injuring the commerce of the river.

With but two Lieutenants and a master, the *Pawnee* boats have nightly scoured the coast from Budd's Ferry to Chapel Point, a distance of twenty five miles. All communication has been cut off, and the sympathizers with the Secessionists obliged to keep shady. A fish-house was found on a place owned by one Carpenter, a violent Secessionist, filled with bacon, sugar, coffee and whisky. This has been seized as "contraband" and sent to Washington. On the 18th Lieut Chaplin landed about ten miles above Aquia Creek, seized a number of boats, burnt a schooner and a wharf, and had a smart skirmish with a body of cavalry, who, on the advance of the *Pawnee's* tars, turned tail and cut for the inner country. Over one hundred vessels have been boarded and examined. In fine not an hour of the day or night passes but the *Pawnee*, her officers and men, are and can be found doing their duty to their country, and an "Honest Engineer" will be warmly welcomed if he is man enough to satisfy himself by a personal inspection of what the *Pawnee* is doing. ONE OF THE PAWNEE'S.

JUNE 19, 1861.

LIEUT. C. A. RICHARDSON, U. S. R. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An anonymous and libelous note appeared in the Times of the 5th inst., in reference to Lieut. C. A. Richardson, of the United States Revenue Service, and which I know you will gladly correct upon a proper representation to you.

Lieut. Richardson is greatly surprised and pained at this covert assault upon him, charging him with disloyalty, and declares under his own hand, to-day, "I took the oath of allegiance, (upon receiving both my commissions,) to support the Constitution of the United States, and to defend the Stars and Stripes," and "I am ready at any time and in any place to renew that oath, and swear to uphold my country and her honored flag against all foes, come they from where they may. I believe the appropriate name for the present action of the South is *Treason*, and I enclose a letter from my old commander, Capt. Green Walden, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for my sincerity," &c.

The charge of disloyalty against Lieut. Richardson is a malicious slander. Here is Capt. Walden's letter to him:

CAPE ELIZABETH, June 10, 1861.

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to state that while under my command, your boast was at all times loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, to the Union and the Constitution of the United States. And I am happy to state that your good character as an officer, your great moral worth, and gentlemanly deportment was such as to meet my entire satisfaction. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GREEN WALDEN,
Captain U. S. Revenue Service.

Lieut. C. A. Richardson, commanding cutter *Caleb Cushing*, Boston Harbor.

The friends of Lieut. Richardson are highly indignant at this miserable and dastardly assault upon so brave and loyal an officer, and they have this day filed with Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, voluntarily, the following letter, the original of which is at the Department here, and of which I annex a copy. This document is from the officers of the First and Second Maine Regiments, all of whom are personally and well acquainted with Lieut. Richardson. Your insertion of this article will be but an act of simple justice to a gallant, honorable, loyal and deserving officer, and it comes fresh from the men who are now here, ready to defend a friend, and who are pledged to their country's defence and honor.

FIRST MAINE REGIMENT V. M., CAMP JACKSON, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1861.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury:

SIR: Having seen in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 5th inst. a letter from some person unknown, derogatory to the character of Lieut. C. A. Richardson, of the United States Revenue Service, charging him with disloyalty, we, the undersigned, having known him intimately on the Portland Station for some years, hereby certify that he has upon all occasions expressed his devotion to the Union and his determination to support his country's flag:

Albion Witham, Lieutenant-Colonel.
W. R. Richardson, Surgeon First Maine Regiment.
A. A. C. Williams, Assistant-Surgeon First Maine Regiment.
Wm. S. Dodge, Quartermaster First Maine Regiment.
Mensies R. Fessenden, Captain Company C, First Maine Regiment, P. L. G.
Chas. Walker, Captain Company B, First Maine Regiment, P. M. B.
Chas. H. Meserve, Captain Company D, First Maine Regiment, P. R. C.
Geo. W. Tukey, Captain Company A, First Maine Regiment, P. L. I.
Geo. H. Chadwell, First Lieutenant Company A, First Maine Regiment, P. L. I.
Wm. A. Pearce, First Lieutenant Company B, First Maine Regiment, P. R. C.
Wm. P. Jordan, First Lieutenant Company C, First Maine Regiment, P. L. G.
Geo. H. Bailey, Second Lieutenant Company D, First Maine Regiment, P. R. C.
Chas. L. McAlister, Second Lieutenant Company A, First Maine Regiment, P. L. I.
Foster Randall, Sergeant-Major.
Perez Burr Burnham, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
John M. Beal, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
S. P. Wiggin, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
Wm. W. Davis, Sergeant Company D, P. R. C.
Chas. H. Bradford, Sergeant Company D, P. R. C.
Augustus Fox, Sergeant Company D, P. R. C.
Albert W. Smith, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.
H. D. Hall, Sergeant Company A, P. L. I.

Respectfully,
YOUR CORRESPONDENT IN WASHINGTON.

JUNE 20, 1861.

EFFECTS OF NEW-YORK SECESSION JOURNALISM AT THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are some virtues which are said to gain their ends most successfully by beginning at home. Charity most often quoted. That which applies to the extending of virtues we may also suppose applies to the suppression of vices. Therefore, most men think that where missions can turn to the suppressing of vices at home, in place of disseminating tracts Timbuctooward, their better course is to lean with greatest force upon the nearest evil.

Much aid and comfort is given in the City of New-York to the extensive and diabolical treason now holding sway over a large portion of this Governmental domain. Journals come this way loaded with ultra treasonable views, turning all points to light against the Government, misrepresenting facts, distorting trivial circumstances, and entering with all the zest of a political campaign against the Government of the United States and in aid of the rebellion.

Such journals were the most prominent cause of the present national calamity. Their columns always held that the South could by no possibility do a wrong thing. That distinction of party by the South was entirely right, or one of the Southern rights. That theft, embezzlement, piracy and robbery, when conducted on a sufficiently large scale, were possibly, by some abstraction, questionable, but most certainly Southern rights, if the South said so, and to be maintained as such.

To such journals the clothing of this most horrid, unjustifiable rebellion, with the soft name of revolution, and its ready absorption into the code of Southern rights, is a step easy and comfortable. To these journals—they numbered more in times gone by than at present—there is but one Allah, one Constitution, one faith, and the term which immediately expresses the whole, is South,—Southern rights,—or South always right.

Such as are readily called to mind, are the *Journal of Commerce*, the New-York *News*, and a small Journal originally instituted, I believe, with a view to Texas.

The *Journal of Commerce* comes to hand defining, in a manner all its own, what constituted a traitor in the eye of the New-York Press, thus and so, under circumstances such and such. Now, here is a very mildly drawn article, (the *Journal* is famous for its weak tea,) but most unquestionably a misrepresentation. Its tendency, and I have selected the quietest, lightest specimen of aid and comfort to give example, is to furnish armed enemies to the United States—to array people in this State under the mask of Union* in attempt at organization to murder the good soldiers from the North, who have come to their country's support.

The article is immediately republished in this city, and this morning when I go upon the street, I shall hear nothing but "they are all saying in New-York that this is a war for the extermination of Slavery, and they refuse to assist it any further," and so-forth, and so-forth giving the supposed contraries to all the different "thus-fors" in the article.

Now they are great lovers of free speech and free Press in this city, and very many of them want most especially to feel free to preach treason and to set rebellion—and all this is their direct aid and comfort. This may be thought to be a little far-reached, but I will wager that this article will be quoted to me twenty times to-day, in support of positions by those who have no scruple in avowing themselves Secessionists.

A portion of the Press of this city felt free to earnestly espouse the cause of treason; to deride the Pennsylvania volunteers who passed through here on their way to protect the Capital; to counsel opposition to the passage of any more troops—thus occasioning the inhuman outrage of the 19th of April. Subsequent to this affair, when Government had with great lenity asserted its power in this vicinity, different journals here, the *Sun* especially, disavowed its advocacy of secession, and held it to be the duty of all citizens of this State, being in the Union, to support the Union and the Government. The tone of the Press was altogether very mild. No one was a Secessionist, etc. But the latitude given to the journals in New-York furnishes the necessary aid and comfort here, and latitude for free expression enlarges.

Already we have boys by the hundreds selling secession and Southern Confederacy badges, seditious songs, and all the like machinery of a political campaign. Youths give their cheers for Jeff. Davis, insult the soldiery with taunts, and the rapid looming of this freedom of speech and Press betokens another massacre on a more extended scale as among the Southern rights of Maryland in the Union.

There are a great many Union people in this State. Undoubtedly the majority are in favor of union and the upholding of Government. And these articles in the New York journals are especially unpleasant to them. They furnish the foothold for argument against them. They augur dissensions in the North as to upholding Government; they lead readily to the idea that the peace-policy, as against honor and justice, will hamper the movements of Government; that the South will be conceded her independence; and that to be upon the side which must ultimately be in the ascendant here, the sooner Unionists accept the whole code of Southern rights, the better will be their position. It will be said that a person who has the Union at heart will not be changed by such arguments. But let me say that it requires in a community like this a religion of attachment to Government to withstand the specious pleas of Southern rights, unholy war, invasion of homes, and all that class of thing, so freely used by these journals, and republished here with all the strength of a voice from the North.

In alluding to the article of the *Journal of Commerce*, I mentioned that I had selected one of unusual weakness. But there do come columns teeming with "crusade against the South," "unconstitutional acts of Government," items of small-pox in barracks and camp of Federal forces—of course to prevent persons volunteering—and yesterday the *News* came with a column of quotations tending to advocate the right of treason as essentially belonging to the South.

Now, they say the Capital never was to have been invaded, the South simply requires to be let alone. But, a quiet finish to this idea of Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, "hears no more about marching on to Washington," etc., evidently showing that he had heard little else until the might of the Government was apparent.

It is already announced by English papers that we are to have a balance of power on the European system on this continent. Therefore any journal advocating the peaceful recognition of a Southern Confederacy is favoring this idea and working directly against the existence of the Government of the United States. All its enormity and consequences would require more time and space than I propose to take to enumerate.

Every one knows what would be the fate of the editors of these journals if they pursued the counterpart of this course in the South.

I do not want to advocate personal injury to these disciples of chivalry; but it seems to me a regiment could not be better employed just now than in escorting these worthies across the borders with their journals, if they must print, where by section as well as by inclination they could rank themselves with the enemies to the Government of the United States.

This suggestion is given with a regard for their personal safety; for if another massacre takes place in this city, and the victims should happen to be from New-York, those who desire a swift vengeance will find one of the prominent causes near home.

MARDI.

* This does not allude to the Union Party, but to those who claim and allow the State to be in the Union, but under this plea plot all manner of treason.

JEFFERSON ON THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the discussion of the proceedings of Judge Taney relative to Gen. Cadwalader, though Jefferson's opinions on some points have been quoted, yet I have seen no reference to that statesman's opinions and prophecies with reference to the Supreme Court. I therefore send you a few extracts, as being especially seasonable at the present time. Nearly all parties are willing to concede that Jefferson was a patriot and a statesman, but some of these extracts fairly startle one by the fulfillment of his prophecies. How true it has come to pass "*that the Constitution has been a mere thing of wax* in the hands of the Judiciary; that the judges have shown that they have passions for power, party and the privileges of their corps, and consequently the more dangerous to the Government, inasmuch as they are irresponsible; that it has been a subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric," &c.

Judge Taney's decisions in regard to the Slavery question have been so outrageous that you remember his colleague, Judge McLean, one of the purest and ablest jurists that ever sat upon the Supreme Court bench, told him, in reference to his most noted decision, "*It is of no authority, and I shall never regard it as such.*" And well did this American Jeffries deserve this withering rebuke from his colleague. In that decision, in his haste to serve the Pro-Slavery party, he not only reversed his own former decisions, but, after trying the case, deciding all main and collateral subjects involved in it, yet dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction!

Any country justice of the peace or county judge who would deliberately proceed to try a case in which he acknowledged he had no jurisdiction would be the laughing-stock of the community. In the case of Prigg *vs.* Penna, Taney decided that Slavery was a mere municipal regulation, an institution only created by local, not common law. In the Dred Scott decision he reversed this, and decided in substance that slaves were property at common law. In the case of the Florida Insurance Co. *vs.* Center, he decided that territories had no right to make their own laws; and then, in the Dred Scott case, decided that Congress had no right to make laws for the territories, thus virtually leaving the territories without a law making power. He has decided that slaves were not persons, but property; and then, to accommodate the Pro-Slavery oligarchy, decided back again that they were persons, in any case where it was to the interests of the slaveholders to have them so considered, as in cases where the laws of the Southern States used the words "any *persons* convicted of certain crimes, shall be punished," &c., any slaves convicted of the specified crimes might be considered persons, if the slaveholders wished them punished.

Whether or not the Dred Scott decision was really written by the Baltimore lawyer employed in the case, as was at the time alleged, is immaterial—it certainly was written to suit the views of one of the parties to the suit, without any regard to his previous decisions, and was in perfect accordance with all the leading acts of his life. From the time of his brief occupancy of the Treasury Department down to his proceedings in Gen. Cadwallader's case, his toadyism to powers calculated to serve his own interests and prejudices has been so proverbial and glaring that it has rendered the Supreme Court a by-word, and himself as noted as Lord Bacon, Scroggs, or Jeffries. You remember it was with reference to the sycophancy of such men as Taney to Gen. Jackson, that David Crockett said "Thank God no man can write on my tombstone, 'here lies one of Gen. Jackson's dogs.'"

If men occupying such high positions can aid in treason, and yet escape punishment in this world, yet, in view of the certainty of punishment in the next, one can scarce refrain from saying Amen to the cry of Billy Wilson's boys, when the Methodist clergyman was exhorting them—"Hurrah for Hell!"

I will quote Thomas Jefferson upon the Supreme Court. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Judge Roane, dated Poplar Forest, Sept. 6, 1819, says:

"In denying the right they usurp of exclusively explaining the Constitution, I go further than you do, if I understand rightly your quotations from the *Federalist*, of an opinion that 'the judiciary is the last resort in relation *to the other departments* of the Government, but not in relation to the rights of the parties to the compact under which the judiciary is derived.' If this opinion be sound, then, indeed, is our Constitution a complete *felo de se*. For intending to establish three departments, *coördinate and independent*, that they might check and balance one another, it has given, according to this opinion, to *one of them alone the right to prescribe rules for the government of the others*; and to that one, too, *which is unelected by, and independent of, the Union.* * * * *

The Constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the Judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please. It should be remembered, as an axiom of eternal truth in politics, that whatever power in any Government is independent, is absolute also; in theory only at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice as fast as that relaxes. Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people in mass. They are inherently independent of all but moral law. My construction of the Constitution is very different from that you quote. It is, that *each department is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself what is the meaning of the Constitution*, in the cases submitted to its action, and especially where it is to act ultimately and without appeal. I will explain myself by examples, which, having occurred while I was in office, are better known to me, and the principles which governed them."

Again, on the 28th September, 1820, in writing to Mr. Jarvis, from Monticello, he says:

"You seem, in pages 84 and 148, to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions—a *very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy*. Our Judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is, *boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem*, and their power the more dangerous, as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. *The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that, to whatever hands confided, with the corruptions of time and party, its members would become despots.*"

Again, writing to Thomas Ritchie, on the 25th of December, 1820, he says:

"The Judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working under ground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric. They are construing our Constitution from a coördination of a general and special Government to a general and supreme one alone."

Again, in a letter to Archibald Thweat, dated Monticello, January 19, 1821, he says:

"The legislative and executive branches may sometimes err, but elections and dependence will bring them to rights. The judiciary branch is the instrument which, working like gravity, without intermission, is to press us at last into one consolidated mass."

In a letter to Mr. Hammond, dated the 18th of August, 1821, Mr. Jefferson says:

"It has long, however, been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, (although I do not choose to put it into a newspaper, nor, like a Priam in armor, offer myself its champion,) that the *germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the Constitution of the Federal Judiciary*—an irresponsible body, (for impeachment is scarcely a scare-crow,) working like gravity by night and by day, gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow, and advancing its noiseless step, like a thief, over the field of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped from the States, and the Government of all be consolidated into one."

PILOT.

THE ADVANCE UPON HARPER'S FERRY.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS—GEN. JOHNSTON'S DEMONSTRATIONS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Monday, June 17, 1861.

The abandonment of Harper's Ferry by the rebels on the approach of the Federal troops, although causing great disappointment to the men who expected and were well up for a fight, was in every way the best thing that could have happened for the cause of the Union. We have thus gained everything that could have been gained by the most brilliant victory, without the suffering, the bloodshed, and the acrimony always engendered by actual collision, whatever its results, and which, in the peculiar struggle this Government is now carrying on, it is highly important to avoid.

The enemy have abandoned their position, taken in the first outbreak of insurrection, when the Government was unprepared with force to protect it, thus acknowledging their inability to maintain themselves against the Federal power when once called into exercise. It is the first Government property taken by them since the commencement of the difficulty which they have been compelled to relinquish, and, as in all revolutions, this retrograde movement must have a very demoralizing effect upon the cause. Although the possession of Harper's Ferry may not, in a strategical point of view be very important to the enemy, yet, independent of the moral effect of its abandonment by them, it may be of material advantage to the Government, as they can very soon reëstablish the factory and dépôt for arms if desired. Besides, it was highly important to dislodge an enemy in such close proximity to the Capital. Altogether then, although the mode of its recovery may not have been brilliant, I think we may congratulate ourselves upon its repossession. The enemy were doubtless induced to abandon their position by the approach of the formidable body under Gen. Patterson, while at the same time Col. Stone was advancing from the direction of Washington, and Col. Wallace, the advance guard of the army of the West, was ready to advance from Cumberland, thus entirely cutting off their retreat in case of defeat, a position in which no General would give battle if he could reasonably avoid it.

Gen. Cadwallader, with the First and Fourth Brigade, as you have doubtless been informed, crossed the river at Williamsport yesterday and established himself on the opposite side upon the sacred soil of Virginia, and there would doubtless have been an immediate advance to take formal possession of Harper's Ferry, when it was reported that a portion of the enemy (3,000 strong) were moving upon Cumberland to cut off Col. Wallace of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, who was in possession of that town. Immediately arrangements were made to reinforce Col. Wallace, and the Rhode Island Regiment, Col. Burnside, with a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry were ordered to his relief. But early this morning the order was countermanded, and the Rhode Island Regiment marched towards Frederick to take, as was supposed, the cars for Washington, and all the regular troops, consisting of ten companies of infantry and artillery and four companies of cavalry, were concentrated here, and about moving to Washington, the foot by rail, and the horse started for Frederick, when these movements were in turn stopped in consequence, it is supposed, of the reported advance of the rebels upon Williamsport, to attack Gen. Cadwallader. It is reported here that Gen. Johnston, with a force of from 10,000 to 15,000 rebels, are at Martinsburgh, on their march to Williamsport. It may be that the force at Martinsburgh is only the division of 3,000 said to have been destined for Cumberland, to intercept Col. Wallace. The other supposition may be the correct one, however, and certainly from the change of movement that has taken place it seems to be credited by those whose business it is to know. If true, it was certainly a brilliant move on the part of Johnston, and was within an ace of being successful, as Gen. Cadwallader was much weakened by the withdrawal of forces destined for Washington. As it is, if Gen. Johnston makes his appearance, he will find that he was not unexpected.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The following contracts, the Albany Evening *Journal* says, have been awarded by the Military Board:

Five thousand cartridge-boxes to Sproulls, Meeker & Co.; 5,000 cartridge-box belts and plates, to Andrew J. Phillips; bayonet-scabbards and frogs, to Joseph Van Cleve, of Newark; 5,000 cap-pouches and picks, and 5,000 waist belts and plates, to Andrew J. Phillips; 5,000 gun-slings, to P. Jewell & Sons; 5,000 haversacks and 5,000 knapsacks, to Pettit & Morrison; 500 hatchets, to Ralph P. Lathrop; 2,500 camp-kettles and 3,000 mess-pans, to J. H. Atwater & Co.; tents to Hemminway & Beveridge, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Latest advices from Missouri state that Gov. JACKSON, with about six hundred men, was pushing rapidly southward, probably with a view to crossing the Arkansas border. Large bodies of rebel Missourians are also reported to be leaving the State to join the forces of PILLOW, at Memphis. The whole State is in a ferment, and there will probably soon be more fighting. Gen. LYON is rapidly strengthening himself, and intends marching on Lexington, where the State troops are again concentrating.

It is rumored in Washington, that Major-Gen. DIX is to commond the Federal forces on the other side of the Potomac, and that the army there will be divided into five Brigades, under the command respectively of Brigadier-Generals MCDOWELL, RUNYON and TYLER, and Cols. HUNTER and HEINTZELMAN, with the headquarters of the Division at Arlington House. No important army movements are reported as having occurred in the vicinity of the Capital since our last issue, but it seems impossible that a collision of more or less magnitude can be much longer delayed. The rebels, it is ascertained, are engaged in erecting batteries on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about nine miles from Alexandria, and also beyond Fall's Church and Vienna, on the road to Fairfax. Gen. MCDOWELL is anxious to push forward his column to Fairfax, for the purpose of clearing the roads of these impediments; but Gen. SCOTT is not yet ready for the movement. Anticipating that it will soon be made, however, the rebel commander at Manassas Junction yesterday moved forward a large portion of his force to Fairfax Court-House, where he expects to give battle to Gen. MCDOWELL. Meantime, the rebels are active in other directions in the vicinity of Washington. At Matthias Point, one of the most important on the Potomac below the city, where the channel runs close to the shore, batteries are being erected by them. Should their operations not be immediately interfered with, they will soon have entire command of the river at that point, which can only be regained to the Government by a considerable expenditure of blood and ammunition.

The operations of the Army in Western Maryland, under command of Gen. PATTERSON, are a puzzle. The recrossing of the Potomac, after a good portion of Gen. CADWALLADER'S command had gained a foothold opposite Williamsport, with every facility, apparently, for maintaining its position, is much commented on in military circles, and the movement provokes much criticism, which may be unjust, in the absence of any positive knowledge of the motive which induced it. The retrograde movement has undoubtedly emboldened the rebels, who have again made their appearance in considerable numbers in the vicinity. They even threaten, it is understood, to plant a battery opposite Williamsport, and bombard the place, and to prevent any such demonstration, a battery has been placed in position by Gen. CADWALLADER, between the town and the river bank, to command the river and the Berkely Hills for miles. Information has reached Williamsport that the Confederate forces, fifteen thousand streng, were encamped at Stephenson's Dépôt, about ten miles from Martinsburgh, and that Gen. JOHNSTON intended to oppose the advance of Gen MCLELLAN'S forces. Another report from Harper's Ferry, states that the rebel forces had been divided, and had gone in various directions. So it is impossible, apparently, to ascertain the truth.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was, on Friday, at Parkersburgh, on his way to Grafton, with the determination to clear the rebel troops, not only out of the Kanawha Valley, but also out of Western Virginia entire. The Kanawha Valley, there is no reason to doubt, is the destination of the troops recently embarked in Ohio for some point unknown. The twelve steamers dispatched on that expedition, our Pittsburgh correspondent informs us, are to be immediately followed by twelve more. It is possible that Gen. PATTERSON'S delay may be accounted for under the supposition that he is waiting for Gen MCCLELLAN to arrive at the scene of his intended operations, in order that they may act in conjunction.

It is quite probable, judging from the tenor of our latest advices from Fortress Monroe, that Gen. BUTLER will soon inaugurate offensive proceedings against the rebels, based on the important information obtained from the men who recently deserted from the Georgia troops stationed at Sewell's Point. The strength of the battery at that point now being known, and also the nature of the fortifications which have been erected on the road to Norfolk, it would not be surprising if a demonstration should be made in that direction. MAX WEBER'S German regiment had returned from the reconnoissance in the direction of Great Bethel, without having accomplished any important results. It was ascertained, however, that the report of the advance of a body of rebel troops was untrue. They seem to be concentrated in large forces at Yorktown, with the idea that Gen. BUTLER will certainly attack them there. Perhaps they may find themselves mistaken in reference to Gen. BUTLER'S intentions.

The Government has just decided upon the establishment of another important Commission, which will have it in its power to do a great deal for the comfort and well-being of the troops. Its duty will be to inspect all provisions offered for the consumption of the army. Although this Commission will be created more especially for the benefit of those in the regular service, it is understood that, so far as they may be able, they will also inspect the food intended for the volunteers.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing from Manassas Junction, states that the people about the rebel camp there are hostile, and that it is dangerous for rebel soldiers to leave the camp alone. The people of Virginia are beginning to find out that the presence of JEFF. DAVIS and his lawless ragamuffins is not so agreeable as they had anticipated. After a little more experience they will learn to hail the presence of a Federal force as that of their deliverers from worse than pestilence. The presence of the rebel army seems also rather an incitement to insurrection among the blacks, than a guard against it, if we may credit this correspondent, who, however, lays the blame at the door of the "poor whites," of course. The latter, he says, are inciting the slaves to such a degree, that "civil war" is on the point of breaking out.

A dispatch from Hagerstown, Md., states that Col. BOWMAN and Mr. CHASE, recently captured across the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, by the rebels, are in jail at Martinsburgh, but a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Williamsport, asserts that they were hung as spies on Thursday.

Dispatches have recently appeared in various papers to the effect that Col. WALLACE'S command at Cumberland, Md., was in danger of being cut off and captured by the rebels. This report is entirely untrue. Col. WALLACE is encamped near the town, in an elevated position, and has no present apprehensions of an attack. He feels perfect confidence in his ability to defend his position, having provisions in plenty, and the entire sympathy of the surrounding population. The mountaineers, to the number of six or seven hundred, are ready to rally to his support at a moment's warning.

The Louisville papers contain the particulars of an agreement made between Gen. BUCKNER, commanding the Kentucky State forces, and Gen. MCCLELLAN, commanding the Department of the West, which is a virtual declaration that Kentucky shall be neutral ground in the contest between the Government and the rebels. The Kentucky authorities agree to protect the United States property in the State, to enforce the laws of the United States according to the interpretation of the United States Courts, and to enforce all obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, while Gen. MCCLELLAN agrees not to cross the Kentucky border, even though Southern armies occupy her soil; but the Kentucky authorities must remove such Southern forces; and should she fail to do so, Gen. MCCLELLAN will claim the same right of occupation. The State, however, can call upon Gen. MCCLELLAN for aid to expel the rebel troops. A different policy on the part of either party involves the necessity for a previous notice to the other. It is understood that Governor HARRIS, of Tennessee, has given in his adhesion to the arrangement.

The schooner *John N. Genin*, Capt. PHILLIPS, which left this port for Forts Jefferson and Pickens with ordnance stores and heavy guns, arrived here yesterday, bringing news from Pensacola to the 29th ult., Fort Jefferson to the 9th and Key West the 10th instant. Affairs were progressing favorably at all these stations; there was plenty of good provisions and the health of the troops was excellent.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, which left Liverpool on the 13th and Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived off St. Johns, N. F., last evening, on her way to Quebec, and her advices, which are five days later, were obtained by the agent of the Associated Press. The political news is unimportant. The steamship *Great Eastern* had been taken up by the British Government for the transportation of troops to Canada, and the *Golden Fleece* was to follow on the same service. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported dull and unchanged. Breadstuffs had declined, and Provisions were quiet.

The sales of Flour, yesterday, were restricted, though prices favored buyers. Wheat was less sought after by shippers, and was generally cheaper. Corn was salable and firm. Cotton was less active, as were also Groceries and Whisky. Provisions were heavy; Pork and Lard declined. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in fair request, the latter at advanced rates. Hops and Tallow were in good demand. Freights were quiet, with 570 vessels of all classes in port.

The Impossibility of Compromise.

Idle rumors of a compromise proposed to the President of the United States, by certain Southern parties, have been in circulation for several days, and have at last become concrete in a morning journal. We are told that JEFFERSON DAVIS and his fellow conspirators, having become alarmed at the desperate condition of their enterprize, have recurred to the idea now only entertained by enemies of the Constitution and the Government, of an amicable adjustment; and have sent secret agents to Washington to sound the Administration as to its dispositions in the business. These men, we are assured, offered the Government a double alternative of war. One was a pacific separation; with a friendly settlement of all its preliminaries and results; the South to assume its share of the cost of the war. This having been declined, the other was presented in the shape of the line of 36° 30′ as the limit of Slavery extension, with new and solemn guarantees in the Constitution on the subject of Slavery. This, the story goes, was also rejected, and the agents, discouraged, returned to their principals.

The inherent improbability of this fabrication it is superfluous to discuss. The first proposition, that the Government shall at once abandon to the enemy the object which it is spending millions of dollars and invoking thousands of freemen to effect, is no more ridiculous than the second, in which, having failed to obtain everything, the rebels offer to sacrifice everything they ever proposed to obtain. They might subdue their personal venom and hostility towards President LINCOLN; they might recall, having in that specialty much facility, the solemn oaths they have sworn never to reconstruct or submit; but they would certainly never come back upon terms which the Union men of the South were ready all last winter to accept from the North, and which the North would have conceded; for in doing so, the Secession leaders would transfer to their Unionist rivals all the political power which their own mad management would cost them; and their rebellion, so far from gaining a step in favor of the South and its institutions, would be the loss of all. Before secession, the Constitution gave every conceivable guarantee of the inviolability of Slavery, and a Supreme Court, in the interest of the South, so interpreted the Constitution as to admit Slavery into all the territories. The new covenant now suggested, would be simply to lose two-thirds of the territory thus secured them; and to gain nothing in the way of constitutional security. And with this sacrifice would go all the dreams of a Gulf Empire, direct and free trade, and the delights of homogeniety. Desperation could not thus early reduce even a Southern rebel, irrational as he is, to this prostration and abandonment of all his aims. The story must, therefore, pass to the department of pure fiction—a fiction which reflects very little credit upon the ingenuity of the romancer.

There is a simple principle by which the value of all projects of compromise, real or fictitious, may be tested. There is nobody authorized to make them. The business of settling this apparently insoluble question has, both at the North and the South, been taken from the hands of Government, and must be adjusted directly by the people themselves. If the pseudo-President of the Confederacy, after the success of himself and his crafty accomplices in inflaming the passions of the mob to a point of fiendish malignity toward the National Government and the Northern people; after exciting a wild and clamorous craving for war; and after promising the most impossible and yet most desirable splendors in the future as the reward of certain victory, were to propose an abandonment of all these, and a resumption of a loyal subordination to the Government of Washington, we may be sure he would instantly experience the fate which justice has in reserve for him. It would be equally out of the question for any other of the secession leaders to make the advance; and, if not these, there can be none found in a situation to do so; for the Union men at the South are too plainly without popular warrant to negotiate or mediate. There is a similar defect of a party to the transaction at the North. The will of our people has pronounced, as the popular will never in the world's history was uttered before, that the day of compromise has passed; that this Southern distemper, now so violent, and which, in the event of a compromise, would become chronic, must be cured, not palliated. For the Administration or for Congress to trifle with this national purpose, by holding terms with the rebels, or by permitting them in any way to evade that perfect subjection to law and government which the people demand as the single inevitable result of the war, would be to incur a responsibility which does not belong to them, to exert an authority with which they are not invested. From the consequences of such a course they will surely shrink.

As often, therefore, as we hear this idea of a peaceful settlement ventilated, and it will become more frequent and more noisy with every reverse of the rebels, for it originates in all cases with open or secret sympathizers with treason—let us bear in mind that no one is commissioned to treat, and that unless even a greater revolution than that of April takes place, the people who alone possess the power to close the gates of Janus, cannot be expected to entertain propositions of accommodation. It is safe indeed to predict that until the theft which robbed the Government of hundreds of millions of dollars has been punished; the pride, which, by assaulting Fort Sumter destroyed the peace of the country, has been humbled; and the laws and Constitution have been restored to their full vigor upon every foot of the national Territory, there will be no peace, or truce, or adjustment.

The Defences of Washington.

We have read much of late of the "impregnable" defences of the City of Washington; and while we would not have it supposed that we are under any serious apprehension for the safety of the Capital, against all the efforts the rebel army can bring to its capture, we admit that we would be glad to believe that, in the event of an unfortunate reverse to our arms in the field, the City of Washington would indeed be rendered, by the defensive works that have recently been raised for its better security, absolutely impregnable. But we are compelled to admit frankly that we do not rest as well assured on this point as we could wish to be; and that, to our inexperienced view, there are visible defects in the defensive works south of the Potomac, which ought to be forthwith cured.

The National army opposite Washington, is within less than two days' march of a hostile force, which it is supposed can be easily raised to more than 30,000 men. That hostile army is actuated by a species of desperation. To advance upon Washington, is a dangerous movement; but to retreat on Richmond now, would be like marching on the road to political death. One or the other of these two movements must, however, very soon be made; and while there is every reason to believe that sound military considerations will prevail, and induce a retreat; there is always a chance that *desperation*—a determination on the part of those titled traitors whose sins are unpardonable, to seek death at the cannon's mouth, rather than by the cord,—will impel them to venture upon a general attack on the Capital.

In this state of affairs, it is the part of common prudence to be thoroughly prepared. We are aware that many preparations have already been made to guard against the consequences of a possible defeat in the open field, and to protect the capital from a sudden attack by victorious troops. But we deem these preparations, though considerable, not as complete as they ought to be, and might easily and speedily be made by the troops now resting quietly in their encampments. There is quite a formidable *tête-de-pont* at the south end of the Long Bridge, on the turnpike to Alexandria. This work is defended by a good ditch in front, heavy guns *en barbette*, and an ample parapet. But we are assured that the greater part of the work is completely *commanded* by ground within half rifle-shot range, on the very road by which it is most likely to be approached by a hostile force—the road leading from Arlington Heights to Columbia Spring.

We, therefore, take the liberty to suggest to Gen. MCDOWELL, that the next time he passes from his head-quarters to the encampment of the New-Jersey Brigade, to pause, after crossing the Alexandria Canal, and approaching within about one hundred yards of the intrenchment, and see whether a shot fired over the first parapet would not have the precise range needed to hit a soldier on the banquette of the parapet beyond, or to reach the gunners on either of the batteries commanding the Alexandria turnpike. We are under the impression that the precise and fatal defect which we point out will be found to exist; and that a little observation will show that it might have been entirely corrected by extending the area of the plan so as to embrace the tract a little further west—thus placing the rampart on the ground which actually commands the interior of the work.

We are informed that an imperfect attempt has been made to cure this evil, by the construction of a *traverse* between the two parapets; and that, apparently to economize space and labor, this traverse is so made that it may be occupied by the magazine. But the magazine itself, with no other protection than a thin revetment of sod, is thus placed in the most exposed part of the work—notwithstanding the very serious additional fact that there is high ground commanding the whole interior of the defense, within a mile on the west, which had not been secured some days since by any expedient whatever.

We beg leave, therefore, respectfully to suggest to Gen. MCDOWELL, that when his convenience will permit, to go to that part of the Arlington Hills about a quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, and decide for himself what chance there would be to hold his bridge-head, if an enemy should succeed in gaining that eminence which overlooks the entire intrenchments, commands its magazine and all its guns, *and is itself undefended*. We would suggest further, that the regiment—the New-York Twenty-fifth, we believe it is—which has been encamped on that ground a month or more, could in that time have made the position perfectly secure, and in securing it have rendered the bridge-head itself also entirely safe.

There is another point worthy the attention of the commanding officer of the Department, and within a mile or two of his head-quarters, to which also we beg leave here to refer.

There has been an attempt to make a *tête-du-pont* at the south end of the Georgetown aqueduct. One objection to this work is, that its form is very nearly circular, and that the crest of the parapet is just level with the natural soil over which an enemy must charge; so that, on his approach to it—having no cover in front—the men defending the further side of the parapet are *everywhere exposed*, while those nearest the storming party can do nothing but deliver one hasty volley and retreat. The enemy can walk up to the very top of the parapet, on level ground, and bayonet its unprotected defenders below them, almost without the trouble of leaping into the work. The arrangement of this bridge-road, we are compelled to say, violates the very first and the second rules of all defensive works—it does not afford *cover* to its defenders; it is not flanked, and it will not serve the least bit to retard the progress of the assailants. It is, in our view, worse than nothing; since, intending to be a defence, it is, in fact, no defence at all.

We offer no apology for submitting these suggestions to our military authorities, whether they be civilians or regulars. There have been errors enough committed, and losses enough already sustained, to justify everyone who has information to give, which will be calculated to render the Capital more secure against a sudden attack and surprise, to tender his contribution.

Tennessee Bonds at Home.

It is stated by the Memphis *Bulletin* that the low estimate put upon Tennessee bonds in the Stock market, "is a mere ruse of Northern capitalists to cripple Tennessee during the war," that "they will command as much at home as the bonds of any other State, North or South, and are really worth as much," and that "the $5,000,000 voted by the Legislature will be taken at home at par." The *Bulletin* is unversed in matters of finance. Though a combination of brokers, for speculative purposes, may, for a day or two, control in a slight degree the price of a given security, yet the inevitable law of supply and demand will soon place it where it belongs in the financial scale. Tennessee bonds cannot sell for par at home and rate at 35 in New-York; and it is presuming a little too much upon the patriotism or the verdancy of Tennessee capitalists to suppose that they would buy a new issue of the bonds of that State at 100, when bonds already issued for which the faith of the State is pledged, can be bought in New-York for 35. With her securities at this figure, nobody believes that Tennessee is going to pay her coupons at maturity; and if the fifty thousand troops authorized by her Legislature are put in the field—to maintain which would cost the State at least twenty-five million dollars a year—Tennessee will be compelled to repudiate both principal and interest.

But the published statements do not evince the readiness of the citizens of Tennessee to subscribe for the new issue of $5,000,000 of bonds that the *Bulletin* so confidently predicted. In anticipation of it, it seems that Gen. PILLOW has assumed the responsibility of levying a tax on the counties. He recently sent one of his officers to Haywood County to collect $50,000 of its citizens as the share of that county in the whole amount. He was vested with a discretion to apportion the sum among the citizens as he liked, and the amount subscribed by each citizen was to be credited to him on the State tax. From a menacing remark of the officer, it would seem that there was no remarkable alacrity on the part of the Tennesseeans to invest. "Gentlemen," said he, "if you do not meet the demand, I will, with three clicks of the telegraph, summon a regiment here, and it shall be quartered upon you till you pay." Haywood County is situated near the Mississippi River, where, it is said, the people were almost unanimous in their desire to join in the secession dance. They do not seem to be equally unanimous in their desire to pay the fiddler.

A TRANSATLANTIC SOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN PROBLEM.—It would probably be as well to cease at once all attempts to enlighten our ex-friends of the fast-anchored Isle in regard to American affairs. If they cannot be induced to furnish themselves with a copy of that "three-cent" Constitution of ours, or to learn the outlines of our geography, or to find out what color we are, or what are our social conditions, it can be of but little use to discuss with them the Constitutional right of secession, or the doctrine of concurrent majorities, or the question of extending Slavery into the Territories of Nebraska or Nevada. The leading paper of Scotland, the Edinburgh *Witness*, has lately had a series of articles on the American troubles, in which a great deal of good feeling toward us is mingled with the most fantastical misconceptions of our character and affairs. It seems to regard the present rebellion as a war raging between what it oddly calls the "*American peasants*" of the West and North and the tyrants of somewhere else; and seems to be in considerable of a quandary, as well it might be, as to which of the parties will ultimately get whipped. In a late issue, however, the editor gives out that the thing might all be peacefully settled somehow or other; and as the General Assembly or supreme court of the Scottish Kirk is in session, he bethinks him that an anti-war remonstrance from a body of so much weight and piety would doubtless be heeded by the belligerent peasants and their foes. "We have read with deep satisfaction," says the *Witness*, "the remarks on this subject made by the Moderator of the General Assembly in his opening address. It may, we suppose, be now taken for granted that the propriety of a Christian remonstrance (with the Americans for going to war) from the highest court of our Church will at least be discussed; and if such a thing should be adopted, we may certainly anticipate"—well, perhaps, a cessation of hostilities. The whole thing is simple enough and can very easily be settled. The peasants, you see, are fighting for the freedom of the blackamoors, while the Southerners, according to Mr. RUSSELL, are anxious to have a king. Now, let the peasants choose two of their number, say CASSIUS M. CLAY and BEN. BUTLER, and let the other side select two of their representatives, say TOOMBS and BEAUREGARD. Let them conjointly hold a parliament somewhere in the State of Cairo, or in the flourishing burgh of South Carolina. Let the Southerners compromise by setting all their blackamoors free, and then let the peasants compromise by allowing a Southern king, say King JEFF. for instance, to rule over them. Then America, from Hudson's Bay to Jamaica, will enjoy quiet, and in due time may become a respectable appendage of the ancient Kingdom of Scotland.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—We publish in another part of this morning's paper an able reply to the article of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, published some weeks since in the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, on the state of the country. This reply is from the pen of a clergyman in Massachusetts, and although it was written before the outbreak of the rebellion, and while secession was only threatened, contains many arguments and suggestions which will be found well worthy of attention.

The Great Exhibition of 1862.

However absorbing the arts of war may be at the present moment, it would be unjust to ourselves and to posterity, to neglect, or even modify our wonted enthusiasm in the great arts of peace; for by these arts, fostered under a free Government, have we attained that name and excellence among nations which we now fight to maintain. Recent history teaches that no means or influences so greatly stimulate improvement and success in what may be generally termed The Useful Arts—in manufactures, inventions, and processes, engineering, mechanical, chemical, agricultural—in the utilization of natural materials and forces—as that general distribution of special knowledge, and that healthy and noble emulation which are the fruit of public exhibitions of these results, by all the means now so commonly adopted, from the County fair at the County town, to the World's fair at the World's metropolis. No man can compute the solid gain which has accrued to the civilized, and, indeed, the uncivilized nations, from the development and results of that grand idea of SCOTT RUSSELL—the Great Exhibition of 1851. No man can say, after a little reflection, that the Fairs of the American Institute and the Franklin Institute, and others among commenced at a much earlier period, have not been worth millions to the people of this country. It must be so from the nature of things. Were men or communities isolated, no progress would be made; very little was made till means of communication became general, and as these means have increased, invention and discovery have kept pace with them. There is no doubt the steam engine would have been in use before the Christian era, if men of all nations or even the ingenious men and experimenters of one nation could have been brought into contact. We know that the power of steam was applied—a steam engine invented—centuries ago; but no one man could perfect it; and there is every reason to believe that the engines of SAVERY and NEWCOMEN would have been forgotten as the earlier, crude and impracticable devices were, had there been no rapid means of interchanging ideas, and the consequent handing down of the rough diamond from one generation of experimenters to another, till it is now, by the friction of many minds, the most glorious brilliant in the diadem of engineering achievement. Were a million of men to follow for a lifetime the same pursuit, each one being ignorant of the doings of the rest, there would be very little progress. No great art has been perfected till each one of generations of thinkers and workers have left their mark on it. And since it is impracticable for each representative man in a particular department to visit and compare notes with all the rest, great progress can only be made by centralizing—condensing into limits which all men may compass, the best results and discoveries and aspirations of the whole world. The means of accomplishing such results, are scientific books and industrial exhibitions—the former to cull the good things from the great mass of current practice, and to weigh, classify and preserve them and their principles—the latter to stimulate a greater and better production.

To this end, an "international exhibition of works of industry and art is to commence in London, on the 1st of May, 1862. For a great variety of reasons, it is most earnestly to be hoped that the industry and art of this nation may be *fairly* represented. In the first place, laying all national pride and exaggeration aside, we do excel all the world in some of the most useful arts. For instance, the agricultural machinery, the vehicles, the domestic machinery, (from the sewing-machine down to the latest Yankee "notion,") the machinery for working wood, and in some departments that for working metals, besides a large amount of special arts, processes, tools and machinery, are the wonder of all foreigners who see them. And were these things properly represented abroad, a market would be created for American talent and its products, which no legislation could open. For some cause, our representation in the Exhibition of 1851, however well we may have appeared in a few departments, was anything but creditable as a whole; and for the particular cause that we could not wait a proper time, but must go off half-cocked, as we are too apt to do, our "World's Fair," up by the reservoir, at Forty-second-street, was still more discreditable. The English Engineers who were sent over, not finding anything in particular to look at when they got to Forty-second-street, had the good sense, however, to make us show ourselves in spite of ourselves, and so went round among our establishments and got an immense amount of valuable information. Their course, by the way, has been quite as important to us as to the English, since, as a direct result of their reports, nearly all the machinery now used in making the Enfield rifle muskets, and a considerable amount of wood-working machinery, etc., were ordered and sent out from America. There is every reason why we should make a creditable showing—and if so, it will be a magnificent one—in the Exhibition of 1862. Her Majesty's Commissioners' circular informs us that "They will communicate with Foreign and Colonial exhibitors only through the Commission which the Government of each foreign country or colony may appoint for that purpose." We know that a large number of our best mechanicians are anxious to exhibit, and we would inquire, on their behalf, if our Government has taken any steps in the matter. One day's time, expended by the proper Bureau, could well be spared from war matters, and would be ample to settle this whole business. We earnestly recommend this extremely important subject to the attention of the Government; it is a subject not of temporary but of permanent importance to the people.

REMEMBER THOSE THAT ARE IN BONDS.—In the whirl of great events, our people, and even those in authority, seem to have forgotten that two loyal men, Lieut. WORDEN, of the navy, who carried the instructions to the fleet for the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and JOHN MERRYMAN, collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., who refused to recognize the treasonable action of his State, both are now in prison. Of the scores of influential traitors who are arrested, why could not some of them, at least, be held as hostages for the safety of these two loyal and patriotic men, with the view of their speedy release?

Are They Pirates?

Some time in the month of April, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS issued a public invitation to all those who might desire, by service in private armed vessels on the high seas, to aid him in resisting the Government of the United States, to apply for commissions, or letters-of-marque and reprisal, under the seal of the so-called "Confederate States." Two days afterwards, President LINCOLN gave notice to the world that if any person, under the pretended authority of any such commission, or under any other pretence, should molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such persons would be held amenable to the laws of the United States, for the prevention and punishment of piracy. Matters were in this position when Judge BETTS instructed the Grand Jury of this District that piracy consists in a forcible capture or robbery on the high seas of any vessel or her lading, by a vessel not authorized by a lawful commission from a Government organized and acting under the law of nations, and is punishable with death in the tribunals of all countries where the offence is triable. Judge SPRAGUE, in the Massachusetts District, proposed similar ideas for the consideration of all such enterprising individuals as might be disposed to aid JEFFERSON DAVIS in resisting the Government of the United States.

For, assuming the ground that men acting under such commissions, issued by an usurped authority, set up by conspirators over States in rebellion against an established Government, are in no better condition than men acting without any commission whatever, there is no doubt that President LINCOLN is clearly right. Whether he is right or wrong the question is a political and not a judicial question, and the Courts will be governed in their view of it by the views of the legislative and executive departments. Our Courts, as a matter of course, cannot recognize any different state of things in the revolted States from what existed there before the rebellion, until it is recognized by the Federal Government. If, therefore, any persons undertake to capture a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States, and be caught in the enterprise, and brought before Judge BETTS or Judge SPRAGUE, charged with piracy, it is clear enough that his Honor could not escape from the plain judicial duty of declaring them guilty of piracy. If they should produce the letters-of-marque of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy, the Judge would be obliged to tell them that he knows nothing of JEFFERSON DAVIS, or of a Southern Confederacy, and that such letters can no more stand between them and the death of felons than if they were issued by the Meek Duke of Barataria, or the Governor of Coney Island. Nothing is better settled than the doctrine that it is the province of Governments to recognize new States, and that Courts of justice can take no cognizance of any revolutionary changes until they are recognized by the Governments to which the new States formerly belonged, or the Governments within whose jurisdiction the Courts are established.

When JEFFERSON DAVIS and his sympathizers, then, complain that the Government of the United States proposes to treat men sailing under his letters-of-marque as pirates, it is simply a complaint that the Government will not surrender at discretion to the first gang of organized conspirators and traitors who are bold enough and wicked enough to levy war against it. The piratical *status* of such men is simply a conclusion of law, existing without any regard to President LINCOLN'S proclamation, and one which President LINCOLN has no constitutional power to change or modify. This is the complete answer to all the nonsense which has been spoken and written about the policy and the cruelty of holding these men pirates. By our laws, and by the law of nations, they cannot be regarded in any other light; and all men who bring themselves within the purview of the President's proclamation, or who have any inclination to try the experiment, may enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that when they are hung, it will be without the slightest legal irregularity, and that their fate will not even afford the basis of a protest from the Government, recognized or unrecognized, of which they may claim to be citizens or subjects.

We are happy to see that these views have been recognized by England, however tardily. France has simply applied to the case judicial rules already fixed in her system; but England, after admitting the rights of the rebels as belligerents, has retraced her steps in denying them facilities for plunder, indispensable to their vocation, and has driven them out upon the broad ocean to take their chances of capture and punishment under the American interpretation of the law. The fate and profit of privateering are thus no longer matters of doubt.

The Prodigal's Return.

After a brief period of decadence, the old Union has begun to grow again. We rejoice to welcome, to-day, the return of the Old Dominion to the family of States. Let the star of the old flag that represents Virginia be burnished anew and made to shine with a fresh lustre. Let the fatted calf be killed, and let us eat and be merry; for the dead is alive again, and the lost is found.

The story of the prodigal son has many parallels in the case of seceding States, and particularly in the case of Virginia. Let us review it briefly, for we apprehend the mass of readers do not peruse any too often that repository—the Bible—of the richest mine of thought and safest collection of rules that ever blessed the world.

"A certain man had two sons: and the younger of them [in this case, the elder] said to his father, 'Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me.' And he divided unto him his living. And not many days after, the younger [the elder] son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, [JEFF. DAVIS' Confederacy,] and there wasted his substance with riotous living. And when he had spent all, *there arose a mighty famine in that land*; and he began to be in want. And he went and joined himself unto a citizen of that country, [Gov. PICKENS,] and he sent him into the field to feed swine. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks; and no man gave unto him."

The rest of the story is known. After suffering and reflection, the prodigal "came to himself," and determined to return to his father and confess his sins; whereupon he was pardoned and again taken into the family fold, in the midst of feasting and merry-making.

But to drop the allegory, and resume the consideration of Virginia's return to the Union as a political fact, there is much in it to gratify patriots. It augurs gloriously for the final triumph of our Government; and it foretells the certain doom of the bold and bloody rebellion that wicked men have organized against it.

It is not strictly correct to say that Vir-

ginia has returned to the Union, for by the theory of our Constitution she has never ceased to be a member of it. But practically the language may be used; for by the treason of the organized Government of the State the Commonwealth had been in fact withdrawn from all connection with the Union. It had ceased to be represented in the Lower House or in the Senate of the Federal Congress. It had repudiated all Federal allegiance, and expelled from its borders all signs and ministers of Federal authority. And finally, the crowning act of disloyalty was consummated by renouncing the nation's flag and accepting the colors and joining a combination of acknowledged public enemies of the Union.

It was a wide gulf that lay, the other day, between Virginia and the Union. But the work of the Wheeling Convention restores the intimate relation that formerly existed. We shall have Virginia representatives in the House, when Congress meets, and we shall have two Virginia Senators in the seats vacated by the disloyalty of HUNTER and MASON. The voice of Virginia will be heard again in the Councils of the country. Her wisdom will help to guide the Union as of old; and her valor defend it. The land of Washington, purged of the plague of treason, will stand acknowledged again at the Federal Capital.

The reconstruction of the Union thus gloriously begun, will proceed more rapidly as time advances. Tennessee is the "lost Pleiad" that will next be restored to the Constellation of the old Union. Then Arkansas will follow. And so, one by one, till all the planets of our system are in place and in harmony; and the gaseous cometary scheme of Confederate stars that erstwhile shed "disastrous twilight" on the world, are lost in "Chaos and old Night."

THE WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERS.

Precarious Condition of the Border Press Generally—The National Intelligencer and other Washington Prints—Government Advertising, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Newspapers on the Border, which have heretofore enjoyed a considerable patronage in the Southern States, find themselves, just at this time, in a very unenviable situation. Even before communications were cut off, they could not give vent to their attachment to the Union except at the sacrifice of hecatombs of subscribers for every aspiration of patriotism; and in cases where a lingering sense of honor constrained rebellious patrons to cancel their arrears, by forwarding payment in the bank-bills of the vicinity, there was more of form than substance in the adjustment. But since the commencement of hostilities, even this unsatisfactory mode of payment has been suspended, and the journals which have depended chiefly on Southern patronage find it difficult to keep their heads above water. I regret to see it stated that the time-honored *National Intelligencer* is in this predicament; but it having passed many crises which threatened to terminate its existence, there is hope that it may survive the present one. The general prostration of business would have been fatal to the Washington newspapers generally, but for the unwonted amount of Government advertising for warlike supplies, which has more than compensated for the loss of individual patronage. The demand for newspapers, it is true, was never greater, but it is well ascertained here as elsewhere, that advertising and not subscription lists is the source of newspaper profits. So far as circulation goes, the Washington daily Press perhaps never did so well as now, but not one of them could live a month without the public advertising. There are now three dailies here, all of which come in for the patronage of the Government. The *Intelligencer*, the oldest of them, is coeval with the existence of the Government in this city. I believe it was established in the latter part of the year 1799, by R. HARRISON SMITH, and was purchased in 1811 by GALES & SEATON, whose names still stand at the head of its columns, although the former died about twelve months ago. Mr. SEATON still lives, and appears to enjoy good health. In former years—say twenty or thirty years ago—the *Intelligencer* was one of the most widely-circulated journals in the country, and was unsurpassed in influence. But during the last ten or twelve years the growth of the New-York Press has dwarfed all others in circulation and in influence; and now the venerable *Intelligencer*, like other Washington journals, has ceased to be looked to as the chief source of political information. In fact, so poor are the newspapers in this city, that they are constrained to take much of their news second-hand from the Northern journals. They are unable to pay reporters and purchase telegraphic news, and are consequently generally a day behind the times. Since the transmission of news south of this point has ceased, I understand that the expense of telegraphic news has doubled, and the consequence is that we get very little by that medium in our City papers.

I am gratified to learn that the enterprising publishers of the *Republican* are determined, in spite of the obstacles in the way, to supply the city with the latest news, both morning and evening, "regardless of expense." They were, a little while ago, on the eve of selling out to a Northern party, but their daily increasing prosperity induced them to hold on, and will spur them to still greater enterprise. Their daily circulation is now about four thousand.

The *Star* is also an enterprising penny paper, and its efforts to win the favor of the public will no doubt keep pace with its younger neighbor. Washington is a poor soil for journalism, but it would be a great inconvenience not to have one or two newspapers here, to say nothing of the national disgrace of such a state of things. It is fortunate that the indispensable advertising of the Government can be made available to their support; and it would be still more fortunate if that patronage were absolutely distributed by law, and not as an act of grace to the most faithful supporter of the Administration. The law, as it now stands, awards the Government advertising to the two newspapers of the city which have the largest permanent subscription lists, and to a third to be selected by the President at his pleasure. This law was adopted in its inception, I believe, to fit a particular case, there being at the time three newspapers in the city which the powers that were, felt disposed to take care of.

There ought to be at least two daily newspapers here, to represent the Administration and its opponents. The New-York papers publish each morning everything that could be got for our city papers by much greater enterprise than is now exerted upon them, but the Government and Congress can be none the wiser for your enterprise until the next evening, and in the meantime they will have been acting, perhaps, in ignorance, or upon misinformation, as to important facts.

Apart from the utility of these Washington newspapers as advertising mediums, therefore, the Government can very well afford to pay a few thousands a year to keep them in existence. But the patronage should be distributed, without partiality, to such as have the largest circulation, without regard to their political affinities—always discriminating, of course, between opposition to the Administration and hostility to the Government itself. We have reason to congratulate ourselves that in the demise of the *Constitution*, which was the organ of the late Administration, and the *States*, which aspired to similar honors and rewards, we got rid of the last apologist or advocate of treason. The journals now published here are all for the Union. The *Intelligencer* is simply a conservative Union paper, without enough of *vim* for the times. The *Star* is now semi-Republican and a thorough-going coercionist. The *Republican* is what its name imparts, a Republican journal, and of course for coercing obedience to the laws. There is also a new weekly paper here, called the *Sunday Morning Chronicle*. It is large, and handsomely printed, and warmly sustains the Government in its efforts to suppress rebellion. It is said to belong to Mr FORNEY, the Clerk of the late House of Representatives.

OBSERVER.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Majority of the People for the Union—A large Secession element—Defeat of Henry Winter Davis—Position of his opponent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The result of the election in Maryland shows that a great majority of the people of that State are for the Union; but the fact cannot be disguised that a large and formidable secession element exists, which requires close watching. The vote of Baltimore is, to say the least, ambiguous, since MAY, the successful candidate in the Third District, while professing to be a friend of the Union, is known to have received the whole secession vote. That he also received a very considerable Union vote, there can be little doubt. Mr. DAVIS was obnoxious to a large class of voters for public and private reasons; and it is said that even Republicans voted against him because he had never avowed himself of that party, while thousands of Anti-Republican Union men voted against him because they believed him to be a Republican. The Germans, Republicans and others, voted against Mr DAVIS on account of his recent connection with Know-Nothingism; and add to these amply sufficient explanations of his defeat the fact that he is personally distasteful to a large number of the voters, it is not for me to say whether these personal grounds of opposition, based on his manners, rather than his character were well founded. I simply know that they existed, and that they have for years been the subject of remark. I entertain high respect for Mr. DAVIS' talents and character, and for the manly independence he has displayed in resisting the tide of pro slavery ultraism. I knew not what are his views of Slavery, but I am sure that he has gone as far in opposing its demands as any man in Maryland could go consistently with the maintenance of his popularity and influence, and for this reason I have all along regarded him as the right man in the right place, and should have preferred him as the representative of the District to any other. I mention this personal unpopularity, therefore, in no insidious spirit, but simply as a fact. The *Tribune* sets down the whole vote cast for Mr. MAY as for secession, which I regard as a mistake in fact, and as coming with an ill grace from a journal which gave him essential aid and comfort by its untimely attacks upon Mr. DAVIS. It may be that the latter was not altogether wise and prudent, and that he had not done everything that should have been done, as the unconditional Union candidate, but he nevertheless was in the main right, was known to be able and faithful, and his election would have given a death-blow to treason in Baltimore. He was for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws; while his opponent, Mr. MAY, though claiming to be for the Constitution and the Union, was not for the enforcement of the laws, but for compromise, or for an acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that every Union man, whether Republican or conservative, native or foreign-born, should have voted for DAVIS, regardless of minor objections. But the attacks of the *Tribune* and its correspondent came powerfully to the aid of his opponent, disorganized the unconditional Unionists, and probably caused hundreds, if not thousands, to vote against him or not vote at all. With the *Clipper*, representing Know-Nothingism strongly against his nomination, and only giving him reluctant support as the nominee, with the Germans generally if not universally against him, and with the *Tribune* throwing in hot shot up to the day of election, it is not surprising that Mr. DAVIS was beaten some two thousand votes. At any rate it is not for the *Tribune* to set down the whole vote for MAY as for secession.

In the lower districts, the candidates who opposed the representatives of unconditional Union, styled themselves State Rights or Southern Rights men. They are, in fact, Secessionists, and their less discreet friends had no hesitation in supporting them on that ground. If they had been elected, they could not have taken their seats without incurring the moral guilt of perjury, since their leading purpose is to break up the Government, by acknowledging the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and to annex Maryland to it as soon as practicable. In the district beyond the Chesapeake Bay, though it extends further South than that on this side, the secession candidate was beaten off the field, the majority against him being about two thousand. The Western Shore district, which runs down into the peninsula formed by the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, but which also extends up to the vicinity of Baltimore, embraces a large body of avowed Secessionists, but a small majority is for the Union. In the lower counties of this district, Charles and St. Mary's, secession is as rampant as it is on the western side of the Potomac. The same is also true of the lower half of Prince George's County, which lies around Washington. The town of Upper Marlborough, which is the country seat, is only 18 miles from the Federal capital, and yet it sends forth weekly an organ of secession called the *Planter's Advocate*, as out-spoken as any printed further South. Who will deny the tolerant spirit of the Administration, in view of this fact! This little town of Marlborough is situated in one of the most fertile districts east of the Alleghanies, and the country for ten or fifteen miles around contains some three or four slaves to one white person. It is the great tobacco region of Maryland, and it may be doubted if any County in the United States produces so much of that famous weed as Prince George's. The presence of this large body of slaves in the vicinity of the capital is the great drawback to its prosperity. If the slaves were removed, the County, which has been nearly stationary in progress for seventy years, would speedily double and treble in population. When a slave escapes from this region to the army, especial care should be taken to ascertain who he belongs to before returning him. He should not be given up to public enemies, of which this region is full.

OBSERVER.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—A special meeting of the Board of Education was held, on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of abolishing the Normal School. The sum of $2 500 has always been appropriated annually for the support of this school; but a great many of the members of the Board are now in favor of abolishing it altogether. The matter was referred to a Committee of five for report.

SUICIDE.—Mr. ISAAC HOWELL, 60 years of age, took an over-dose of laudanum yesterday, and died from its effects. It is supposed that he committed suicide, for the reason that he was unable to do any labor by which he could support himself. The coroner was notified.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Health Officer's returns for the week ending June 22: Men, 18; women, 14; boys, 37; girls, 25. Total, 94. Adults, 32; children, 62; males, 55; females, 39. The principal diseases were—scarlet fever, 14; consumption, 9; convulsions, 9; small-pox, 5; inflammation of lungs, 3; croup, 3.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—PATRICK DUFFY, a well-known desperado, was sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days, by Justice PERRY, Friday morning, for having committed an unprovoked and brutal assault upon an old man named JOHN FARRELL, over seventy years of age.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Military Movements—Officering the Regiments—Illinois Troops and the Missouri Disturbances—Impatience of the West—Improvement in Currency, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Military matters have absorbed the attention of our people to a considerable extent during the past week. United States officers have been here, enlisting for the war several regiments and detached companies organized in this city, and mustering them into Government service. Among these are the "Irish Brigade," composed of ten full companies, under the command of Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN, under whose auspices it was formed, and who made a trip to Washington to procure its acceptance by the Secretary of War. The Hecker Regiment, composed of Germans, most of whom have seen service in the Fatherland, and, consequently, will be ready to enter upon active duty whenever and wherever wanted. It is composed of ten companies, and is under the command of Col. F. HECKER, who distinguished himself in the German revolution of '48. This regiment left, last evening, on the cars, for Alton, to be in striking distance of the Missouri rebels. Just previous to their departure they were presented with a magnificent banner. Col SCOTT'S Zouave Regiment was also mustered in for three years. A change of officers has been found necessary in this as well as in some other regiments of State troops, and Capt. J. M. LOOMIS has been appointed to the colonelcy, while Col. SCOTT has been dropped down to Lieutenant-Colonel. Too many of our officers have been elected without reference to their qualifications for active duty, and it is greatly to be feared that the Administration has fallen into a similar mistake in its higher appointments. Military men—those who have made the science of war the study of their lives—and not civilians—mere politicians—should be selected to lead our armies. Much trouble may be well anticipated from placing inexperienced Generals at the head of inexperienced armies. The Sturgess Rifles, a fine company, armed and equipped in the most thorough and approved manner by SOLOMON STURGESS, Esq., of this city, were sworn in for the war, and are under marching orders for Marietta, Ohio, and from there it will enter upon active service in Western Virginia. In all, about three thousand men from this city have been mustered into the United States service during the past week.

The most interesting point in the extended "seat of war" with us just now, is Missouri. Our State troops to the number of 8,000, are under orders for the frontier. Four thousand are to be stationed at Quincy, 2,000 at Alton, 120 miles below, and 25 miles above St. Louis, and 2,000 at Caseyville, a few miles east of that city, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, beside the force at Cairo. A portion of the troops are at their posts, and the others will be there during the week. In all there are about 35,000 men looking to Missouri, and plenty more ready to move when wanted from Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. And Gen. LYON is just the man for the times and place. The reported rout of the rebels at Booneville gives intense satisfaction, and if it shall be confirmed it is anticipated that but little more will be heard of the traitors in Missouri.

The West is getting impatient, and were it not for the unbounded confidence reposed in Gen. SCOTT and President LINCOLN, there would be decided manifestations of it. We want to see the Union men of Tennessee protected by an advance upon Memphis; and with unmilitary eyes we cannot appreciate the delay which is giving the rebels ample time to concentrate their forces in Virginia, and to so strongly intrench themselves as to render their positions capable of being carried only with immense slaughter. But we fall back upon the reflection that hitherto Gen. SCOTT has done all things well; and this gives us confidence for the future.

Financial matters, in this direction, continue to slowly improve. Our depreciated currency is gradually going out of circulation, and its place supplied by coin, or the bills of the accredited banks of neighboring States. Exchange on New-York, for gold, is at a discount of from ½@1 ℘ cent., and for approved currency, it ranges from 1 @3 ℘ cent. premium. Our banks and bankers are so much crippled by having large amounts of the discredited currency on hand, that they are unable to afford any facilities to trade, and are engaged mostly in settling with depositors. Some three or four have suspended and gone into liquidation.

The consequences of this state of things is that general business is being much depressed. There is a fair amount doing, however, in the grain and provision trade. The receipts and shipments of some of the leading articles for the past week, foot up as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Wheat	381,568 bush.	445,863 bush.
Corn	651,480 bush.	515,830 bush.
Oats	55,200 bush.	85,463 bush.
Rye	21,761 bush.	28,125 bush
Flour	29,513 bbls.	22,156 bbls.
Beef Cattle	4,861	2,481

Besides the usual variety of miscellaneous articles. The receipts since the 1st of January have been large, amounting to 4,300,600 bushels wheat, 7,520,000 bushels corn, 540,000 bbls flour, 425,000 bushels oats, 295,500 bushels barley, 175,800 bushels rye, 60,500 beef cattle, 129,560 live hogs, 145,200 dressed hogs. It will be seen that by reducing the flour to wheat, the receipts already reach the large aggregate of over 15,000,000 bushels, which is ahead of any previous year. And yet the amount of last year's crop remaining in the State foots up its millions of bushels. The lumber trade shows a falling off of nearly 25,000,000 feet as compared with last year, the figures reaching thus far only 76,300,000 feet.

The army worm is making sad havoc with the crops in the southern part of the State; but the wheat is so far advanced as to be generally out of their reach. In the middle and northern parts, wheat and corn and the lesser grains promise an abundant harvest. The weather has been thus far marked with coolness, and corn is backward; but July and August will bring it to perfection, and thus, notwithstanding the war, the currency, and hard times generally, Illinois bids fair to go on in her career of prosperity.

The appointment by the Governor of O. H. BROWNING as United States Senator gives general satisfaction. He is one of the ablest men in the State, sound, conservative, yet fully up to the requirements of the present crisis. It will be found that neither the State nor the country has lost by the exchange.

ONTONAGON.

Treason in Maryland—The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The evidence furnished by a Baltimore correspondent of the TIMES, of the treasonable course of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, JOHN M. GARRETT, reminds me of a circumstance which took place in this City in March last, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at which time GARRETT was here in attendance on a Conference of the Presidents of the great lines of the Western Railroads. A gentleman asked him his opinion on the political aspect of the country. GARRETT replied, with great complacency, "I can tell you, Sir, my opinion is, that before the 1st of June there will be fifteen States in the Southern Confederacy, with its Capital at Washington, and JEFFERSON DAVIS at its head." If such was his opinion, it explains his subsequent treasonable course of conduct.

W.

Severe Tornado in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 22.

Three spans of the Ohio and Michigan Railroad bridge across the Big Miami River, near Lawrenceburgh, were blown down by a tornado last evening. The bridge will be repaired at the earliest possible moment. Passengers change cars there for the present. The storm was severe in the city, blowing down trees and damaging the roofs of houses, etc.

Fire in Canada.

TORONTO, Saturday, June 22.

The woolen mills owned by BARBER & BROTHER at Stoutsville, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $60,000; insured $12 000.

Fire at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, June 22.

A fire broke out in the Union House this morning about 8.45, and it was burned to the ground; most of the furniture saved.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 22.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at 9½ this A. M. for Liverpool, taking 134 passengers.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OFF ST. JOHNS.

The British Government Sending Troops to Canada.

Cotton Dull---Breadstuffs Lower---Provisions Quiet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, June 22.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 13th *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., was signaled off this point at 6½ o'clock this evening by the news yacht of the Associated Press *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Ætna* arrived at Queenstown on the 11th and the *Saxonia* on the 12th inst.

The dates per the *Anglo Saxon* are five days later than those already received.

The political news is unimportant.

The Steamship *Great Eastern* was to leave for Quebec with troops on the 24th instant, and the *Golden Fleece* was to leave Dublin on the 4th of July on the same errand.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days, including Wednesday, was 22,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and for export. The market was dull and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—all qualities had declined.

Corn was steady.

Provisions were quiet.

Consols were at 89⅞@90 for money and 90⅛@90⅜ for the account.

THE BAPTISTS AND THE CRISIS.

Meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association South—Earnest Declarations in Support of the Government.

The Eleventh Anniversary of the Hudson River Baptist Association South was held with the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. W. S. NICKELS, of New York. Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., was elected Moderator, Rev. C. C. NORTON was reëlected Clerk, and JAMES L. HASTIE, Assistant Clerk, and J. M. BRUCE, Jr. Treasurer.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions on the state of our country. The following report was offered through the Chairman, Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D., of New-York, and unanimously adopted, the entire congregation standing.

The Committee appointed to consider the duties that pertain to our relation, as Christian citizens and Churches, to the nation at-large and the Government that protects us, beg leave to report the following statement, preamble and resolutions:

The letters from the churches that compose this Association have expressed in the most solemn manner their sense of painful bereavement caused by the departure of their brethren, fellow-worshipers and Sabbath-school teachers from their various fields of labor to the camp and the battle field for the defence of our country against an armed rebellion that seeks the utter destruction of the Constitution that shelters us, and is aiming fatal blows at the foundations of all effective Government, of all righteous law, of all social order and of national prosperity. At the same time these letters declare, without any exception, the fixed determination of our brethren by means of every sacrifice that God may permit them to offer to uphold our Federal Government in the deadly contest that has been ruthlessly forced upon it, until it shall have reëstablished its supreme authority over every part of its domain, where that authority has been defied, and shall have caused our desecrated banner to wave again over every spot of earth whence the hand of treason may have displaced it.

We hail with joy, with hope, and with responsive devotion to a common cause, the expression of these sacred and stern resolves as the expression of "sentiments proper to the present crisis."

Therefore, the Committee propose to this Association the following preamble and resolutions for their consideration and adoption:

Whereas, The Government of the United States, which was bequeathed to us by our Fathers, who established it by the sacrifice of treasure and of blood, for the protection of their own inalienable rights, and of the children that should come after them, and is now engaged in a struggle with banded and armed traitors for its very existence; and

Whereas, These men, the leaders of this war, having recognized the supreme authority of what is called "the Confederate States of America," have proclaimed, as the vital doctrine of their coalition, that "All Government begins with usurpation and is continued by force;

That nature puts the ruling element uppermost and the masses below, and subject to those elements;

That less than this is not a Government;

That the right to govern resides with a very small minority, and the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind;

And that man's right of property in man is the true corner-stone of a republic and of all permanent social prosperity; therefore,

Resolved, That we solemnly abjure, denounce, and resist these doctrines as being essentially Anti-Christian, Pagan, barbarous and inhuman.

Resolved, That we declare it to be our solemn conviction, as Christian men who take the word of God as our rule of faith and practice, that the cause which the Government of the United States is now sustaining by its arms is the cause of righteousness, of freedom, and of humanity, and that for its support we pledge our toils our prayers, "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Resolved, That in the spontaneous uprising of twenty millions of people for the support and honor of our country's flag, we recognize not the working of a blind sentiment or unreasoning passion, but the outgust of a stronger, holier love carrying the whole force of our moral nature with it, because it is nourished by those lofty and eternal *ideas* which emanate from the mind of God, which were enshrined in the religion of our Messiah's *Cross*, which are associated with the sacred rights, the elevation and the progress of our redeemed humanity; *ideas* that are dear to the heart of our enthroned Sovereign, to which we now devoutly pledge unalterable allegiance, while we adopt the words of the inspired Psalmist of Israel, "Thou hast given a Banner to them that feared thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth."

Resolved, That, while we desire peace and pray for peace as being in its nature an inestimable blessing, nevertheless peace itself or compromise of any sort would be worse than all the ravages of war, if the enemies of our Government should so far prevail as to give the leading character to public opinion, or to a national policy; because such a state of things would separate us from the sympathies of Christendom, and bring down upon us the curses of every civilized community in Europe, in Asia, in Australia and in the "isles of the sea;" because the course of events has brought us to a crisis that is *ultimate*, beyond which there is no issue for which any party can make a stand in behalf of any idea that enfolds a hopeful future; and therefore better for us to perish *now* in the struggle for the eternal right than to experience the degradation of inglorious life, or the pangs of a lingering death, under that reign of terror which the enemies of our banner would be sure to inaugurate.

Resolved, That as Christian men we recognize the truly righteous character of this conflict; that while it may be properly regarded as a war for our nationality, or a war for the life of a constitutional Government, or for the maintenance of our flag, or as a war for the rights of the people against the usurpations of an oligarchy; nevertheless, beyond all these aims we recognize the existence of a war waged for the absolute supremacy of a despotic earthly power on the one hand, against the rightful dominion of our Lord Jesus Christ, whose kingdom guarantees the inalienable and universal rights of our redeemed humanity, on the other.

Resolved, That in view of the death of our Lord and Saviour for men of every rank and class, of every nation, tribe, "kith or kin," we regard the brotherhood of man, the moral and spiritual equality of all the races of men, as an essential doctrine of the Christian religion; that it rests like a sure corner-stone upon the foundation that God hath laid in Zion; that whosoever falleth upon that stone shall be broken; but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder.

Resolved, That in the patriotic devotion of the Christian women of our land we hail a "sign of the times" propitious of success, and while we remember that for many centuries in Europe the virtues of *Christian womanhood* have been a great barrier against the triumphs of Anti-Christian barbarism, we commend the cause of our country in its day of peril to the prayers and coöperation of the mothers and daughters of Israel, and to the cherished sympathies of every household.

Resolved, That we cherish a profound regard for the thousands of our brethren within the bounds of the Southern States who are loyal to the Government for which their fathers, as well as ours, sacrificed blood and treasure and transmitted to all as a common heritage; and while many of them may have been deceived by prevailing misrepresentations in respect to the sentiments we cherish towards them, and while *all* of them are prevented from realizing in action their personal convictions of truth and duty, we extend to them the assurances of our fraternal confidence and of our continuance in prayer that God would soon appear for their deliverance, so that the bonds which have united us in former days may be strengthened by the fiery trials through which they shall have passed.

Resolved, That the Churches connected with this Association be requested to set apart the last Friday of June as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer for the reëstablishment of our National Union in peace and prosperity.

AMUSEMENTS.

The past week does not furnish the chronicler with a single item of interest. Our two up-town Broadway theatres continue to regale their patrons with the standard dishes, labeled the "Seven Sisters" and "Our American Cousin at Home," and to their complete satisfaction it would seem. The attendance at Laura Keene's and the Winter Garden, although subject to strange fluctuations, continues good enough to warrant the managers of those places in keeping to the beaten path, rather than hazarding an experiment with a new piece. We hear of a couple of changes in the *dramatis personæ* of the plays. Miss KEENE has surrendered her *rôle* into the hands of Mrs. LEIGHTON, a pleasing actress from the South, who does full justice to it. Mr. BLAKE, too, has thrown up his part of *Binny*, perceiving, as every one else did, that he was not likely to gain any reputation by it. A gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. HEMPLE, comes in for the great artist's kicks and halfpence. He seems to be a valuable actor, and in this *rôle* at least is more than equal to his predecessor. Mr. BLAKE's benefit on Tuesday evening was a very successful affair, and being the best house of the week, proved that the actor's name could "draw" more than the play in which it was his misfortune to appear. We trust that it will be the same on Monday evening when Mr. NAZER, the Treasurer, appeals for the first and last time to his many friends. Mr. NAZER is about to proceed to the war, where, we may depend on it, he will serve the public as efficiently as he has in his humble station at the Winter Garden. The continued popularity of Mr. GAYLER's piece has not rendered it necessary to change the bill, but a new series of extremely fine war pictures (*tableaux vivant*,) have been prepared, and will be exhibited to-morrow night for the first time. In view of this fact, and of the pleasure which all people feel in honoring ever gallant volunteers, we hope we are not wrong in predicting for Mr. NAZER an overflowing house. He certainly merits, by long service and continued courtesy, all the favor that can be shown to him.

Of other Broadway amusements it is only necessary to refer to the attractions offered to the public at Barnum's Museum, where the new patriotic drama, called the "Patriot's Dream," is enjoying a career of uninterrupted success, and to the admirable Ethiopian entertainments offered by Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, at the Stuyvesant Institute, opposite Bond-street.

Niblo's Theatre is the cause of a great deal of anxiety to people in the theatrical world. For some extraordinary reason, Mr. STEWART, the proprietor, has refused to lease it to any one of the half-dozen broken down managers who have applied for it. What is even more outrageous, he demands security for the rent. "Has it come to this!" exclaims the chap-fallen Crummells. In the meantime, the theatre is being put into a thorough and complete state of repair. Many thousand dollars are being thus expended, and in a few weeks, Niblo's Garden will resume its position among Metropolitan theatres as one of the brightest and most agreeable. It is especially and peculiarly aggravating not to be able to give the name of the lessee—it would put so many anxious expectants out of their misery. We hear it stated, however, that Signor MUSIO, with an Italian Opera Company, will at least play a few months' engagement during the early Winter, previous to the *maestro's* departure for Havana, where he intends wintering.

HERMANN, the German magician, and certainly one of the most accomplished professors of the black art now before the public, has been engaged by the Academy of Music people, and will open the house early in the Fall with a series of his performances. It will take a conjuror to pay the expenses at that elegant establishment in such times as these.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the humorist and lecturer, is about to introduce a new and patriotic kind of entertainment to our public. The subjects will be selected from the events of the moment, and treated both pictorially and poetically. Those who are acquainted with Mr. DE CORDOVA's powers need scarcely be told that he is fully capable of investing the many humorous and pathetic incidents and episodes of the moment with rare grace of diction and vividness of imagery.

An agreeable *soiree musicale* was given at DERBY's Gallery—the Dusseldorff, No. 625 Broadway—on Friday last. Mme. STAHL, Signor TOSSO, and CARL MUELLER assisted on the occasion, and succeeded in giving an acceptable interpretation to a pleasant programme. The proceeds of the entertainment were given to the patriotic fund. It is the intention of the proprietor of this extremely charming lounging place—where all the arts are combined for the gratification of a refined taste—to give a series of these little soirees nightly until the 1st of July, handing over the receipts to the fund. ROTHERMEL's new picture "The Reading of the Declaration of Independence," recently added, should be a sufficient attraction in itself.

The Parisians are sorely afflicted in the musical way. They have had the "Tannhauser," of WAGNER, and are now threatened with the "Alceste," of GLUCK. Both works, to be sure, are remarkable instances of what may be accomplished by men of genius who think for themselves. But are they of that light texture which our lively friends admire? It really seems as if the Parisians had an opera produced every now and then for the sake of getting up a fierce war on the subject of its dullness.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN, one of the best conductors we have ever had in this country, and a musician whose merits can scarcely be overstated, will shortly take a benefit at the German Stadt Theatre. The occasion promises to be one of the most interesting of the season. Nearly all the artists in the City have volunteered their services, and several of the best German Singing Societies will assist. Mr. BERGMANN intends giving at least three acts of WAGNER's "Tannhauser," comprising into those limits all the principal gems of the opera. With an orchestra of the best players, a strong and well-drilled chorus, and Mr. BERGMANN as conductor, we may safely anticipate a fair exposition of Mr. WAGNER's great work.

Theatres in this City are scarce. Three or four more might be erected with decided profit to the speculators and the managers, more particularly on the West side, where there is a dense population and no kind of amusement. In Philadelphia they seem to have more theatres than they know what to do with. The National Theatre is to let, and will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, on Thursday next, if not otherwise disposed of. If the National, like Mr. WALLACK's new theatre, were constructed in such a manner that it might be taken down and carted off like household furniture, to another spot, there would be plenty of customers for it here.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Mme STRAKOSCH, Signor BARILI, and the other members of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH's excellent concert company, are about to undertake a tour in the land of the Blue Noses. Halifax and St. John are, of course, the two principal places steered for.

Miss NINA FOSTER, an elocutionist of whom we hear good accounts, will give a recitation next Monday evening at the Cooper Institute, assisted by Prof. SIDDONS.

Mr. MILLS, the pianist, has just completed an admirable fantasia, on melodies from MEYERBEER's new opera, "Le Pardon de Ploermel." It is difficult, but very effective.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

"The Union—It Must and Shall be Preserved" was the language of one of our greatest statesmen; while another of the fathers of the Republic, in speaking of the anniversary of our Independence, said "It should be celebrated throughout the land with bonfires, fireworks and rejoicings." In order that, in this same trying hour Americans may testify their belief in this wholesome advice, SIDNEY D. ROBERTS, of No. 181 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., has reduced the price of Fireworks one-half. Consumers are invited to call and examine.

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Have never opened a season with such a splendid and extensive variety of
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING
for gentlemen and boys, as they are now offering at
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to the lowest point that will cover expenses. Call and see. Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., And No. 214 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed, the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st.

Military Shoulder-Brace and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED.—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

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Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
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The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

DIED.

FERRERO.—In this City, on Friday, June 21, MARY ELLEN, wife of Edward Ferrero, of No. 50 West 14th-st., aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, in 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

PHELAN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 22, after a short illness, TIMOTHY PHELAN aged 64 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Michael J., and brother, Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 319 (late 197) West 16th-st., on Monday morning, June 24, at 9 o'clock, to St. Joseph's Church, where a Solemn Requiem High Mass will be celebrated.

JEROME.—In Brooklyn, yesterday morning, June 22, CHARLES L. JEROME, aged 31.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother, Thomas A. Jerome, corner of Henry and Warren sts., this (Sunday) afternoon, June 23, at 3 o'clock.

WALTERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 22, after a long illness, HENDRICKSON WALTERS, aged 39 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His friends and acquaintances, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services on Sunday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn L. I.

NOSTRAND.—At Rockaway, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 20, FOSTER NOSTRAND, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 23d inst., from his late residence at 1 o'clock, and from Trinity Church, Rockaway, at 3 o'clock.

GRIFFEN.—At Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, June 20, Rev. BENJAMIN GRIFFEN, of the New-York Conference of the M. E. Church, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the clergymen of the New-York and the New-York East Conferences, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the M. E. Church at Rye, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12:15 P. M., returning at 6:27 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, June 21, MARY F. HOFFMAN, relict of Martin Hoffman, Sr., aged 76 years 3 months.

The funeral will take place from St. James' Church, Goshen, on Monday, June 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers st. at 8:30 A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 347—June 22, 1861.
73, 37, 38, 16, 69, 29, 33, 2, 63, 6, 45, 1, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 348.—June 22, 1861.
63, 72, 73, 62, 75, 30, 54, 16, 25, 48, 12, 67, 78.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.

Rev. C. Z. WISER, Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.

Rev. J. S. HOLME, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.

Rev. Dr. SHALER, Portland, Me.

In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use, our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.

Rev. A. JONES, Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW
For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

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MILITARY.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar-st., New-York.

RECRUITS WANTED.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 250 sailors to recruit for the Virginia Coast Guard now stationed at Fortress Monroe. They are to be inspected and enlisted in New-York by order of Major-Gen. Butler by Capt. Bailey Myers, an officer of his staff, on special duty in New York. None but those at least five feet four inches in height and able-bodied need apply. Pay to date from day of mustering in. Rendezvous No. 300 Pearl-st. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. D. H. BURTNETT, Major Va. C. G., Recruiting Officer.

I am authorized to inspect and enlist the above recruits by an order from Major-Gen. Butler, dated Fortress Monroe, June 18, 1861.
T. BAILEY MYERS,
Captain and Acting A. Q. M.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Trouble Between Prussia and Denmark —Misunderstanding Between the German— German Sympathy for the North, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

What fools we all were to suppose that a *Bundes Execution* was anything more than a word! The Diet gave its *ultimatum* two or three months ago, threatening Denmark that, unless she redressed the wrongs of Holstein, somebody would do something. And this something was called, facetiously, an *Execution*. The spunky little tyrant at Copenhagen doubled his army and fleet, and told the Diet to *execute*, and be hanged! It is now two months since the appointed days of grace were over. Not a Prussian soldier stands in Holstein. The Diet, having taken a recess during the Spring holidays, is discussing what Power shall take the lead, in the event of a war. Such a miserable exhibition of petty jealousies, among the States of a Confederacy, has not been seen since the days of the fall of Greece. If these things continue, the future of Germany will be but a history of disastrous weakness and defeat.

The Middle and Southern States of Germany form, as you know, the *Würzburg* Party, so called because the Ministers of these States met at Würzburg, in Bavaria, some two years ago, to concert measures for preventing the supremacy of Prussia. The same city has been the scene of several of these Ministerial Conventions since; and only the other day an assembly of high military officials from all the jealous States was held there, to devise some means of defeating Prussia's new proposition in the Diet, as to the chief command of the army of the Confederation. Of this, presently.

The great leading principle of this alliance among the smaller States is the notion of a *triune* Germany, as opposed to Prussia's plan of a *united* Germany. The King of Bavaria is at the head of the plot. Austria, Prussia and the Würzburg alliance, according to this plan, should keep the balance of power even. These foolish builders hope to raise a glorious edifice upon a foundation not deeply laid and well cemented, but *accurately balanced!*

The recent proposition of Prussia is, that in case both great Powers of Germany (Austria and Prussia,) take part in any war of the Confederacy, the supreme command shall be intrusted to them. If only one Power goes to war, that Power assumes the command. Bavaria, feels, no doubt, like the poor Indian who exclaimed "Turkey don't come to me, no time!" and hence the gathering in hot haste at Würzburg, to prepare for this new and alarming danger.

A letter in the English *News*, not long ago, from Frankfort, asserted most positively that these Southern Governments (Baden excepted,) were ready to throw themselves into the arms of France, rather than submit to the ascendancy of Prussia. The letter was extensively copied in Germany, and caused a great fluttering among such papers as the Leipziger *Zeitung*, the Dresden *Journal*, &c., who felt it incumbent upon them to repel the charge. Whether they were hindered by guilty consciences or not, they certainly have made out such a bad case that public opinion is doubly inclined to accept the assertions of the Frankfort letter-writer. The *Nationalverein* is out with a new *brochure*, pressing the matter still more strongly; and the position of the Würzburgers is anything but comfortable.

Meanwhile, Prussia, who should have girded her loins long ago, and prepared to lead the liberal sentiment of the country, is still intangled in the draggling garments of the old *régime*. Baron SCHLIMITZ is reaping the results of his mistaken magnanimity in keeping hundreds of men in office, who are utterly and bitterly opposed to his system, merely because he thought them to be men of honor, who would obey orders, though they might entertain opposite opinions. One of his men of honor ran away, and had to be caught by the police. Another one is now awaiting a criminal prosecution. The whole set are so intimately united in their machinations that one covers the tracks of the other, and when anybody is caught, it is almost always some one not worth the catching.

All Berlin is now ringing with the circumstances of the recent duel between Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL and Councillor TWESTEN. The latter is the author of a new *brochure*, "*What can still save us*," in which he criticised severely the measures of the old Mantueffel Ministry. The General demanded a public retraction, and on the Councillor's refusal, challenged him, and, at the proper time, shot him in the arm. There is a great deal of talk about the affair, and many are free to question the tyranny with which the officers of the army force their code of honor upon civilians. Especially does the Press resent this barbarism towards an author who has but stated in decent language his honest convictions. If Gen. M. fights all the editors who are down on him now, he will have his hands full.

It is gratifying, at least, to see justice done our country by the Press and public sentiment of the Old World. Everyone here holds his breath at the magnificent spectacle presented by the rising of the North. The German papers speak (in many cases) of the Southerners as the "rebels." The brave conduct of the Massachusetts regiment at Baltimore, has received its merited meed of praise, and it is a matter of special wonder among Germans that "raw troops" should behave so calmly in the most trying circumstances. When the Teutons grow a little older they will see that a Yankee is as good a soldier to begin with as two years' drilling can make of an ignorant, unwilling peasantry.

Of one thing you may be sure, Germany has too many of her sons fighting beneath the "Starsewn Banner," to be indifferent to the success of our cause. R. W. R.

Disaster on Lake Erie.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER CATARACT—LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, June 18.

Capt. JOHN WAKE, second mate of the propeller *Cataract*, which was burned off Erie on Sunday after noon last, arrived from Erie this morning, accompanied by the cabin boy. Capt. WAKE gives us the following particulars of the burning of the *Cataract*:

The vessel runs between Cleveland and Dunkirk, on the New-York and Erie line. She left this port on Saturday evening last with a large cargo, consisting in part of tobacco, highwines, flour, wheat, butter, eggs, &c. The fire first broke out at 3½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, while the propeller was about five miles from land and about two miles below Erie.

The first mate and second engineer were on watch at the time, the second mate, first engineer and captain having turned in. The first intimation of any difficulty was a slight explosion, which woke up the first engineer, who thought the shaft had broken. The flames burst out immediately after the explosion, just forward of the pipe, and the dire alarm of fire was raised. Capt. MCNALLEY sprang out of his berth, and kicking open the door of the second mate's berth, cried: "The boat's on fire! lower away the boats!" Mate WAKE pulled on his boots and hurried on deck to assist in lowering the boats. The life-boat was lowered in safety, but the flames spread with such rapidity Capt. BLAKE was driven away, unable to lower the other boat. His hands and face were burnt in the attempt, and whiskers and hair singed. Capt. BLAKE got into the life boat and attempted to keep it away from the propeller. Many of the hands were greatly excited, and jumped recklessly into the boat which was quickly filled. There were nineteen men, all told, on the propeller—no passengers. Twelve of them got into the life-boat and the remainder lowered themselves from the propeller into the lake on doors, life-planks, &c. So rapidly did the flames spread, the second engineer, who rushed on deck at the first alarm, was unable to get back to the boiler-room to shut off steam, and the propeller while burning was moving east under a full head of steam. There was no wind and the lake was still. Capt. MCNALLEY was the last to desert the boat.

The life-boat capsized three times, owing to the agitation of some of the deck hands, who were nearly frantic with fear. The first time three of the twelve men were missed, the second time another man failed to appear. The third time the boat was rolled over, Capt. BLAKE kept it bottom up, and told the men to hang on until they were sufficiently composed to right it and keep it right. A pail was found floating in their vicinity with which the life-boat was finally bailed out, and the eight remaining men reached shore in the boat with safety. The schooner *St. Paul*, Capt. MOSHER, was near the scene of disaster. Capt. MOSHER got out a small boat and picked up Capt. McNALLY and the carpenter. A fishing boat picked up the remaining men. The crew were in the water about half an hour. The tug *Brooks*, of Erie, came out, took the *Cataract* in tow and towed her to the east end of the Erie Peninsula, when a hole was cut in her bottom and she was sunk in 12 feet of water. Yesterday noon, when Capt. BLAKE was there, about 400 barrels of flour and highwines has come ashore. The captain and crew lost everything they had except the clothing they had on.

The following were the men who were lost.

HUGH KILPATRICK, wheelsman, single, aged 20 years, residence Kingston, C. W.

JOHN HORRIGAN, watchman, single, aged 20 years, residence Dover, O.

JOHN POSEY, (colored,) deck hand, wife in Columbus. He had sent for her to come to Cleveland and meet him the next trip.

C. H. GOWANS (colored,) deck hand, residence Cleveland.

The origin of the fire is not known. The alcohol was six feet from the boiler, and separated from it by a bulkhead.

Capt. MCNALLEY is in Erie saving what he can of the cargo. A small part of it will be saved in a damaged condition.

There is a coincidence connected with the disaster. Capt. MOSHER, of the *St. Paul*, who picked up Capt. McNALLEY, picked him up on Lake Superior two years ago, when the propeller *Indiana* was lost.

Among the men who were lost, HORRIGAN was the only one who could swim. He was lost when the life-boat first capsized, near the propeller, and Capt. WAKE thinks he went under the propeller and was struck by the wheel which was in motion.

Hackley and the Streets.

THE CONTRACT TO BE LITERALLY FULFILLED—WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT—DEFECTS IN THE CONTRACT — PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STREETS, &c., &c.

The attentive reader of the reports of the proceedings of the Common Council—if there is a reader who pays any attention at all to them—must have been struck at the belligerent attitude assumed by the Board of Aldermen, at their last meeting, towards the famous HACKLEY and his street-cleaning contract. A Committee of that Board presented a report, in which they find all manner of fault with HACKLEY, censure the Street-Inspector for certifying his bills, and the Comptroller for paying them, and instruct the Corporation Counsel, in case HACKLEY does not in future fulfill his contract to the letter, to take measures to set it aside. It is not the purpose of this article to expose the secret causes that have wrought this sudden change in the feelings of our City Fathers towards the man on whom only a few days ago they bestowed a gift of nearly half a million of dollars, although the documents are at hand which amply account for it all.

It is enough for the public to know that the Board of Aldermen, or some portions of its members, are dissatified with HACKLEY, and *therefore* the chances are that HACKLEY is doing his duty and deserves the support of the community. And the condition of the streets for the last two weeks happily supports this hypothesis. They have rarely been in a more cleanly state at this time of the year. The City Inspector, in the certificate given to HACKLEY for the two week's work ending on the 15th inst., states that the contract has been fulfilled to the letter, and that the streets have seldom been in a better condition than at present. Mr. HACKLEY states it to be his intention to keep them in this condition so far as the terms of the contract will allow, and at any rate to *literally* fulfill his contract at all hazards. He has perfected a thorough and systematic organization of his force, by which the foreman of each Ward is required to make a report every evening at his office in the Park of the progress of the work in his ward during the day, and on every Saturday night he is required to make affidavit that every street, alley and lane in the Ward has been thoroughly cleaned according to the letter of the contract. And he invites every citizen to act as a vigilance committee, to see that the work is thoroughly done, and the contract strictly carried out. The truth is, the contract is exceedingly defective, and its literal fulfillment, while it will cost the contractor as much labor and expense as it would to keep the entire city clean, will yet leave many streets filthy for several days in each week. *All the streets* of the city are required by the contract to be cleaned *once a week*; Broadway to be cleaned *every night*; and Chatham-street, East Broadway, part of Fulton, part of Grand, and two or three other streets or parts of streets *twice a week*. Thus the whole of Greenwich-street, a large portion of which is scarcely less used than Broadway, is required to be cleaned *no oftener* than Lafayette-place, or Fourteenth-street. So, too, the numerous streets in the Eleventh Ward, where tenement houses abound, are required to be cleaned no oftener than the Fifth-avenue. The foremen say that in 24 hours after a street is cleaned in front of a tenement block, it will be as filthy as ever, in consequence of a neglect to enforce the ordinance against throwing garbage in the street, and yet according to the Hackley contract, the street must remain in this condition for a whole week before it can be cleaned again. Mr. HACKLEY's original design was—as he says—to keep the whole City clean, without reference to the letter of the contract, hoping thereby to gain immortal honors, where others have gained only infamy; but since the authorities demand *literal* street-cleaning, he is determined to give them literal street-cleaning, even though it stinks in their nostrils.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We learn through a private source that a terrible tragedy occurred in Exeter, Otsego County, on Tuesday morning of last week. The parties were a man named LEVI THOMAS and his wife. They were natives of Exeter, we believe, and were married there fifteen or sixteen years ago. They had recently returned from Ohio, bringing with them two of their three children—girls of 12 and 14 years of age. On the morning in question these girls were awakened by their father, who came into their room. He kissed them both, and spoke of two men who, he said, owed him small sums of two and three dollars each; after which he returned to the chamber where Mrs. THOMAS was sleeping, and stepped on the foot of the bed, whence he deliberately fired one shot at her head from a revolver; the ball grazed her cheek, and she sprang up and grappled him as he was preparing to fire a second time. The little girls, alarmed at the noise, jumped out of bed and entered the room in time to see him get their mother's head between his knees and shot her through the back. He then released her and she turned over, when he shot her again in the breast. Immediately afteward he placed the muzzle of the pistol at his left ear, and shot himself through the head. He died immediately, but his unfortunate wife lingered about half an hour. The cause of this dreadful affair is supposed to have been jealousy. THOMAS was a man of suspicious disposition, and was always disposed to doubt his wife's chastity, though by everybody else she was believed to be innocent of any disloyalty to him, even in thought. Both were members of respectable families, and occupied respectable stations in society. The occurrence created immense excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred.—*Rochester Union, June 18.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 22, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83⅝	30	Harlem Railroad..	9⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	88	100	Reading R......s30	32⅞
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	86½	400	do s3	32¾
2,000	Tre. 10 ₱ c. Nts.	100½	150	Mich. Central R....	42
17,000	Ten. St. 6s '90. s5	35¾	66	Mich. S. N. Ia. R..	11¾
5,000	do	35¾	50	Panama Railroad.	106
10,000	do s10	35¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.Sc'p.s10	64¾
15,000	do	35½	150	do s10	64⅞
5,000	do	35⅜	100	do s30	64¾
16,000	do	36	50	do s15	65
5,000	Georgia S. 6's....	53	50	do s3	65¼
13,000	Virginia S. 6's..	39	100	do c	65⅛
4,000	N. Car. State 6's	44½	200	do c	65⅜
4,000	do	44⅜	90	do	65⅞
10,000	Missouri S 6's..	37⅝	50	do	65⅞
13,000	do	37⅜	15	Clev.,Col. & Cin.R.	96½
5,000	do s10	37⅜	50	Gal. & Chic R....c	60⅜
24,000	do b5	37⅜	150	do s30	60
10,000	do	37½	100	do s3	60
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	98	100	do s3	60¼
5,000	M. C. 8 ₱ c.b.old	88	500	do s10	60⅛
4,000	C. B.&Q. R. 8 ₱c.b.	93	50	do b10	60⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st m	35⅜	100	do	60⅜
650	N. Y. Cent. R. R...	73⅝	150	do b3	60⅜
150	do ....snwk	73⅝	5	do	61
50	do b30	73⅝	150	do ....snw	60⅛
150	do	73⅝	100	Cleve & Tol. R.....	29⅞
100	do s30	73⅝	175	Chic & R. I. R....	35
250	do s30	73⅝	200	do	35½
25	Erie Railroad......	22¼	100	do s15	35⅛

SATURDAY, June 22—P. M.

The Stock Exchange adjourned over to Monday at noon to-day, pursuant to the usual Summer's practice of making half a holiday of Saturday during the warm weather. The business of the morning was to a moderate amount at prices rather firmer, if anything, than the last sales of yesterday. The State and Federal Securities closed within ¼@½ ₱ cent. of the figures of Friday, while on the Railway shares New-York Central was ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. better, and Galena ⅜@½ ₱ cent. better. But after the adjournment on the Street, the bidding and sales fell back ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the Railway shares, closing finally 73⅜@½ for New-York Central, 59⅞@⅞ for Galena, 65½@⅝ for Illinois Central, 65½ for Pacific Mail, 32⅞ for Reading, 42 for Michigan Central, 25½ for Michigan Guaranteed, 35 for Rock Island, and 23 for Toledo.

The following offers for the Indiana State Loan of $1,200,000 were filed with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. to day. The Fund Commissioners, now in the City, determined at once to decline all offers below 85 per cent., and to avail of the privilege of their advertisement to take until Tuesday 25th inst. to decide on the remaining bids. The belief is that all at and above 85 per cent. will be accepted, thus affording the State all the War means immediately required:

	No. Bonds.	Rate.	Amount.
Hudson County Bank...	12	87⅛	$12,000
J. B. Varnum..........	30	81	30 000
John Vanvorst..........	30	80⅛	30,000
E. Clark..............	25	80½	25,000
W. H. Neilson.........	50	88⅞	50,000
John Ferguson.......	150	83¼	150,000
Ketcham, Son & Co.....	5	[illegible]	5,000
White, Morris & Co....	50	[illegible]	50,000
Morse & Wolff.........	50	88⅛	50,000
Stebbins & Blodgood....	100	82	100,000
Moran & Brothers......	50	87⅞	50,000
Moran & Brothers......	25	88	25,000
Moran & Brothers......	25	88 1-10	25,000
E. H. Miller..........	100	81⅛	100,000
Thomas Elgerton.......	50	82	50,000
J. T. Vanvleck........	50	82⅞	50 000
H. Eddy...............	16	81 7-16	16,000
James Winslow.........	100	88⅛	100,000
P. McMartin...........	50	88	50,000
P. McMartin...........	50	83⅛	50,000
P. McMartin...........	30	83¼	30,000
P. McMartin...........	20	83 8-10	20,000
J. F. D. Lanier.......	110	88 9-10	110,000
E. A. Benedict........	30	32 6-10	30,000
Marie & Kanz..........	50	83	50,000
Marie & Kanz..........	50	82⅛	50,000
Marie & Kanz..........	50	83⅛	50,000
Marie & Kanz..........	50	84	50.000
No. of Bonds.....	1,408		$1,408,000

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port...	$1,888 452	$1,238 600	$215,330
Thrown on market....	1,815,978	1,140,677	204,127
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port...	50,412,513	47 591,293	29,586,736
Thrown on market...	50.853,573	47,647,740	28,045,429

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	99	$39,652	377	$107,287	170	$42,507
Mf. of Cot'n.	42	7,633	78	15,255	162	17 584
Mf. of Silk..	20	15,832	9	8 982	47	58,981
Mf. of Flax..	38	6,877	16	3,852	67	11,878
Miscellan's..	22	1,699	107	9 031	56	2,384
Total......	221	$71,693	577	$143,637	442	$132,434
		143 637				71,693
Total entered....		$215,330		Total marketed.....		$204,127

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Chicago Commercial Express, June 20.

The markets for all articles of variable value have been very irregular for the last week, and still continue fluctuating and unsettled. The difficulty of obtaining Gold, while Bank Funds are becoming plenty, has created a greater discount on Eastern Exchange, and on the issues of Banks which have not yet made any arrangement to redeem in this city. The most important changes in the Produce market are the following: Spring Wheat Flour has declined 40c.@50. on the low grades, and 30c @40c. on the better grades, closing firm but not active. WHEAT has been extremely fluctuating, having at one time reached a decline of fully 10c. on No. 1 Spring, and 12c @13c. on No. 2 do., the latter having lost in the estimation of buyers, on account of the large amount of inferior Wheat entering New-York. Corn has held its own with more steadiness, at one time giving away a little in price, but rallying and closing firm. Oats have declined fully 1c. and close dull. Rye has improved 2c.@3c. but Barley is without movement. Nothing of consequence doing in Seeds. Vegetables dull at a decline. Fruits without much change. Highwines advanced ½c.@1c. and firm. Live Stock better, and more active, Cattle in good demand, and Stock Hogs scarce and wanted. Hides firmer if anything, but prices about the same. Tallow dull and drooping.

The aggregate of Flour and Grain receipts last week showed only a trifling diminution, in face of the discouragements to country shippers which have been ruling for several weeks, the chief of which have been scarcity of money, and consequent depression of prices; while, however, weekly receipts run between a million and a quarter and a million and a half, we have no reason to complain, particularly as the present average has never been exceeded, except for a few weeks just after the last wheat harvest.

The shipments by lake are large, falling but little below the receipts from the interior, and if we had as full report of the shipments by rail as of the receipts, the whole account of the movement would show no accumulation of consequence. The amount in store is probably from two and a half to three millions.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 13,746 bbls. Flour, 240,069 bushels Wheat, 245,902 bushels Corn, 28,090 bushels Oats, 3,390 bushels Barley, and 12,836 bushel Rye, or a total of 199 017 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 7,515 bbls. Flour, 140,555 bushels Wheat, 174,987 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 6,710 bushels Barley, or a total of 415,827 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st week....	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,328
2d week	176,540	79,291	211,852	469,107
3d week	177 680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th week....	147,623	84,971	321,288	344 615
5th week....	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th week ...	160 054	133,298	288,130	372,500
7th week ...	173,008	173 847	253,601	308,791
8th week ...	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th week ...	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th week...	232,142	84,794	230 129	274,076
11th week...	127,772	77,726	481.498	478,811
12th week...	115,002	182,185	299 575	484,041
13th week...	172,443	155 379	281 266	533,191
14th week...	330,184	181 914	442,743	296 470
15th week...	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,158
16th week...	310,759	168,945	529 977	462.712
17th week...	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th week...	497 514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th week...	493,612	228,303	677,333	981,538
20th week...	509 697	322,136	817,163	1,088,219
21st week...	397,988	479 887	827 348	1,085,405
22d week....	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d week....	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 22.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State fives, 78; Reading Railroad, 16¾; Morris Canal 38⅛; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 9,495 bbls. Flour, 515 bbls. Corn Meal, 43,977 bushels Wheat, 35,408 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 974 pkgs. Provisions, and 806 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls., at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 892 bbls., including 615 bbls Pots and 277 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 1,500 lbs. American Yellow, part at 30c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been less active to-day at our quotations: Middling Uplands at 14½c @14¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to day, though prices have favored buyers. The supply of Extra State is light. Sales of all kinds of State and Western comprise 15 900 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 30@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 65 @$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State..............	$4 30	@$4 45
Extra State..................	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western............	4 25	@ 4 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	4 60	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan.........	4 70	@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio............	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands.........	5 40	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee................	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee................	5 30	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour continues in request at previous prices. Sales, 1,300 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 70@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 750 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREINN LIQUORS—Are very quiet, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FRUIT.—Raisins have been rather more sought after, including Layer at $1 75, and Bunch $1 25 ₱ box. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have generally declined. The inquiry from shippers has been less active. The receipts since our last have been quite moderate. Sales: 167,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada, poor to fair, at $1 25@$1 30; Canada Club, part at $1 15; White Western, $1 28@$1 50, chiefly at $1 30; Red Western, (part to arrive,) at $1 22@$1 24; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18, the latter for very choice; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 94c.@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 02@$1 09; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 90c.@$1 07 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active but firm. The sales reach 48,000 bushels at 42c.@50c., for very poor to very choice new mixed Western; 52c.@53c. for Western Yellow; and 51c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 68c.@68½c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in demand, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c.@31c., and State at 31c.@32c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been quiet, to-day, at 40c. @45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c., for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality from 12c.@24c., ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market continues dull, and sales for the week have been light, though about equal to the receipts. Prices for dry of all descriptions and green Foreign are nominal; while 5½c. appears to be the only price for domestic Slaughters. These latter are in limited request for shipment to Europe. Week's receipts of all kinds, 12,803; week's sales, 12,330, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,800 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,500 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 13c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent., rejecting bad hides; 1,850 dry Texas, 25 lbs., 10c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent., rejecting bad hides; 5,300 City, Western and Country Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 5½c. cash, for export; 180 wet salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., private terms; 500 wet salted California, 60 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of ox and cow Hides is 466,200 (same time last year, 270,650—year before, 162,700,) and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,200 Horse, 2,000 East India, Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes 128,200 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 30,700 dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 60,500 dry Orinoco; 17,600 dry California; 4,100 dry Truxillo and Honduras; 18,200 dry Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz; 12,800 dry and dry salted Maracaibo; 5,300 dry Bogota and Savanilla; 13,500 dry Central American and San Juan; 9,300 dry Barcelona; 6,000 dry West Indies, &c; 12,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 45,000 dry Southern Texas, Western, &c.; 42,500 dry Gambia and Bissau; 24,300 dry Sierra Leone; 1,500 dry salted Maranham; 1,500 dry and salted from Liverpool; 4,000 wet and salted Buenos Ayres; 5,000 wet and salted California; 6,000 wet and salted Western and Southern; 4,800 wet and salted Rio Grande Cow; 2,200 wet and salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse; 2,000 Penang Cow and Buffalo, and 994 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Eastern are depressed and down to $1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is quite dull, with moderate receipts—Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER reporting for the week, about 49,000 sides; prices are somewhat unsettled. Other kinds are in very slack demand at irregular quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 34c.@35c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 21c.@26c.; 35 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; and 20 hhds. Neuvitas at 22½c ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no important changes. Spirits Turpentine has been less freely offered and has been in fair request, closing at 80c. ₱ gallon. Resin has been rather more inquired for, including Common, at $2 31@$2 37 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely purchased, but at reduced prices, including Mess, at $15@$15 12½. Prime Mess at $15, and Prime at $10@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,250 bbls. in lots. Cut Meats are in demand, at 6c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive, at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 3c. @7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of only small lots, at $5 50@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Transactions, to-day, have been less extensive, but prices have not varied. Sales: 650 hhds., including Cuba at 4⅞c.@5⅞c., and Porto Rico at 4⅞c. @5½c.; also 68 hhds. Cuba (by auction) at 4 7-16c.@4½c., (the latter cash); and 429 hhds. Melado on private terms, per lb.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 lbs. chiefly at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 850 bbls., at 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been inactive, and rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6d. @7d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, ½d. @5-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 17s.6d. @22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s.6d., and 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8½d. and, by a foreign vessel, Wheat, in ship's bags, at 10½d. ₱ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8½d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@27s.6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Two ships from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, at 85s. 6d.; a Br. bark, 300 tons, to Cardiff, 14,000 Wheat, 9¾d. in bulk; a bark, 331 tons, to Genoa, 1,100 bales Cotton, ⅜c.; a brig, 316 tons, to Malta, Tobacco, $9; one. 246 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pine Staves, $33, thence to Rio Grand, Salt, 36s; one 199 tons, to Cadiz, heavy pipe staves $35, thence to Rio Grande, Salt 27s.; a new brig, 300 tons, from New-Bedford to Havre, 3,000 bbls. Whale Oil, 3½c.; one 242 tons, to Rio Janeiro, $125 ₱ bbl.; a Dutch brig, 200 tons, now at Philadelphia, from Havana to Falmouth for orders, Sugar, if to a port in England, £4 5s., or if to the Continent £4 10s.; a schooner, 224 tons, to Rio Grande del Sud and back, $4,000; a schooner, 200 tons, to Venezuela, $1,200; a barque, 284 tons, to Sisal, Campeachy and back, $2,400; a British brig, 1,400 bbls., to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, 80c.; a British schooner, 119 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,400; a schooner, 234 tons, to South side Cuba and back, Sugar, 40c.; a barque, 260 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, 12c.; a barque, 424 tons, to Cette, one, 370 tons, to Marseilles, a brig, 400 tons, to Rochelle, all Staves, two ships from Quebec to London, Deals, a schooner, 650 bbls., to Jamaica, and one, 127 tons, to West Indies and back, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves		For	
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June	12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June	12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June	13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June	15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June	18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June	19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June	22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June	26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June	29
Anglia	Galway	New-York	July	2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July	
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July	3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July	10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July	16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July	17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug.	1
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept.	4
FROM AMERICA.				
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June	25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June	26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June	19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June	29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July	3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July	6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July	10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July	13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July	17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July	24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July	27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug.	10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:00 P. M.

PERSONAL

SAM. W. R.—YOUR COUSIN DESIRES TO MEET you on Sunday at the Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, between 3 and 4 P. M. Interview confidential. It is of the highest importance for you to meet CARL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

The debates of the next session of Congress, to convene in Washington City, the 4th of July, 1861, will be published officially by the undersigned in THE DAILY GLOBE, newspaper form, and in THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX, in book form. The latter passes free through the mails of the United States. The price for either during the session is $3, in advance, payable in specie, Post-office stamps, or the notes of specie paying banks. JOHN C. RIVES.
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1861.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Are now offering at retail
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT REDUCED PRICES!

MILITARY BLANKETS, BUNTING,
RED, WHITE AND BLUE DELAINES,
FLAG SILKS, &c.
FLAGS AND BANNERS
MADE TO ORDER IN OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.
LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
$2 PER DOZEN,
ONE CASE ALL LINEN FINE LADIES HANDKERCHIEFS, WORTH $4.
Also, Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchiefs, at 25c. each.
H. E. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BARGAINS!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
Black SILKS, very handsome, 75 cents, worth $1 12½.
Grey BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
Organdie MUSLINS, 15 cents, worth 50 cents.
Handsome patterns English LAWNS, 6¼ cents and 8 cents.
Finest French LAWNS, 18¾ cents, worth 44 cents.
Beautiful MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Traveling DRESS GOODS, 5c., 6¼c., 8c., 10c., and 12½ cents.
Besides innumerable other goods at Astounding Low Prices. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

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IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
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Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 193½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to assist in washing; can be well recommended for neatness, efficiency and honesty. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate to a good place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent and obliging young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 18 West 19th-st., stating location and terms.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook in a boarding-house or hotel; no objection to the country; is willing to take either meat or pastry cooking. Best of City references. Call for 2 days at No. 49 Christopher-st., near Jefferson Market.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook in a private family; the best of references given from her present employer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 29 Union square, corner of 16th st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-disposed young woman with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a competent cook and thorough laundress; makes good bread and pastry; is obliging, neat, and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress wants to engage in a private family to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses, shirts or infants' clothing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address No. 8 Goerck-st., near Grand, or No. 67 West 20th-st., 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; five years' reference from her former employer. Address, by note, for two days, E. M., No. 20 East 22d-st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT young woman, stout, active and honest, wishes a situation in the country; is a good plain cook, baker of bread, pies and cakes, and excels in washing and ironing; is also a good dairy-maid; can enter her place this day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wet nurse, by a healthy woman, who has just lost her baby, ten months old; would take a baby to her own residence, or is willing to go in the country; has no objection to do chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 142 East 32d-st., basement door.

AS COMPANION.—SITUATION WANTED AS companion to a lady, assist in sewing, or instructing young children; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 200 Madison-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has lived nearly two years in his present place; can be seen at the stable, No. 7 East 28th st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and between 2 and 3 P. M., on Saturday and Monday; has a good recommendation; has no objections to going to the country.

AS COACHMAN OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situated wanted, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; will be found willing to make himself useful in any other way where his services might be required. Address M. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, or a note addressed to M. B., at J. H. Halsey's feed-store, No. 378 2d-av., will meet attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener, by a single man (English); has had many years of experience; is a good driver; understands well the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to go to the country; wages moderate; can give good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single young man, who is well acquainted with all branches of the business. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a girl for cooking, washing and ironing; also, a good chambermaid. None need apply unless bearing first-class recommendations. Apply at No. 11 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FEW ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in rear of Union-square. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD may be obtained in a genteel private family, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

PARTIAL BOARD.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with extension adjoining, on the first floor of bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, may be obtained at a moderate price; also, several other comfortably furnished rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence st., Brooklyn.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH-st., near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor, front room. P. V.

TO LET—ON 10TH ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor, it is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 38 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a furnished front room and bedroom, without board, on the second floor of the house, pleasantly situated, No. 27 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A PLEASant room, neatly furnished, on second or third floor, front, around St. John's Park, without board. Address G. W. S., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITH breakfast, within ten minutes' walk of Madison park. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., Madison-square Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOTELS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.
E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterised their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A TEACHER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE wishes several pupils, either in a school or in a private family, and would take board as a compensation. Address E. S. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF AMIABILITY AND refinement, having had several years' successful experience in teaching, desires a reappointment. She is prepared to instruct not only in the English branches, but also French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish and the elements of music. Salary neither demanded nor expected; simply a home. Undoubted reference and testimonials can be offered. Address at once, E. D. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil-painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Straw Bonnets and Hats we are retailing less than cost. Our $6 Bonnets are worth $10; our $25 Leghorns are worth $40. L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, up stairs,
opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, SINgle, who speaks but little English, dealing in looking-glasses and picture-frames, would like the partnership of a young lady, who would attend to the sale in the store; one acquainted with the book-store business preferred. Apply at No. 150 3d-av., picture-frame store.

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible] HOUSE,
[illegible] ON THE HUDSON.
The [illegible] the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a [illegible] boarding-house and Summer resort, on the [illegible] of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.
This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. [illegible]

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson st., for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars to Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post office.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL.—Accessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. K. June, No. 159 Maiden lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No. 812 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises.
JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

CLIFFWOOD GROVE, OPPOSITE KEYport, New-Jersey, is open for Sunday-schools and other well-organized societies; it is well fitted up with platform, scups, tables, &c., with a good well of water in the centre of the Grove. Also, for charter, the steamboat KEYPORT, on reasonable terms. Application for either to be made of the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first rate summer resort, are recommended to the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th st.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This house is finely located; baths in all principal rooms; beautiful and extensive grounds, good stabling, &c. Terms moderate. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. 8.30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10. CHAS. STRINGER.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 800 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I., is open for the season. Several furnished cottages and family suites of rooms to let. By rail at times daily, from Atlantic Ferry, James-slip or 34th-st.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the Highland House, one mile from Cornwall Landing, communications daily by steamers *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*. Terms moderate. Apply to W. REDER, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y. References: James B. Titus, No. 111 Pearl st., New-York; James L. Hall, No 543 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMIlies wishing to spend the Summer in the country will find good accommodations in the pleasant village of Hunter, 20 miles west of Catskill, and 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. Large and pleasant rooms suitable for families; pleasant yard shade trees, &c., &c. H. S. LOCKWOOD, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation: half an hour by boat or cars from the City, on the Hudson. A private family, having taken a commodious house, would take three or four persons only. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d st., or at 286 Greenwich st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENtleman, wife, child and nurse; also for two elderly ladies and gentlemen, with servant; south side of Long Island preferred, and within an hour and a half's ride from New-York by cars or boat. Address S. S., Box No. 2,877 Post-office, stating terms and other particulars.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, within half an hour of the City. Communication every hour; location very desirable. Address C. A., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson: very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THREE adults and four children, within an hour of the City, and where plenty of room can be afforded and no other boarders taken. Address E. O. LAMSON, No. 518 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE Summer, for a family with four children, all young. Farm house preferred, near salt water, where there is bathing, &c. Terms must be very moderate. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 2,186 Post office, N. Y.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The house has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated in a private family within five minutes' walk of Port Richmond Landing. Terms moderate. Address L. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED on a farm, at South Orange, N. J., near the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Location healthy and pleasant; rooms spacious and airy; cool sea-breezes; prices moderate. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY MORNing, June 22, in West 23d st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large sized POCKET-BOOK, containing newspaper advertising bills, letters and receipts of no value to any one but the undersigned. The above reward will be given for the pocket book and papers. Apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park row, *Times* Building, Advertising Agents.

FARMS.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES in Westchester County, near depôt, with stock, tools and crops; abundance of all kinds of fruit, good soil, well watered, good society, healthy and pleasant; churches and schools convenient. Price $9,000. Address R. M., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HARLEM.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SMALL cottage house and lot in Harlem, on which most of the purchase money could remain on mortgage. Address H., Box No. 2,392, General Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner [illegible]-av. and [illegible]-st. Chartered 1854. [illegible] interest allowed on all sums from $1 to [illegible] will draw interest from July 1. [illegible] daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, [illegible] and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
[illegible] S. CHILDS, Secretary.

[U]NION DIME SAVINGS BANK. No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET. [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. [illegible] interest allowed on all sums of $500, and [illegible]; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. [THIS B]ANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING [THE] LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.
[illegible] CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., [ISSUE] COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[PROPOS]ALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,300,000 [OF THE] STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals [will be receiv]ed by the undersigned Commissioners, at [the office of] Winslow, Lanier & Co. in this City, [until 12 o'clo]ck M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June [inst., for loa]ning to the State of Indiana the sum of [illegible] Thousand dollars, being part of a loan [illegible] dollars authorized by an Act of the Gen[eral Assembly, fo]r the purpose of obtaining money for [illegible] and providing for the public defence, [illegible] 1861. [illegible] to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved [illegible] Indiana, making in all $1,300,000 now offered, [illegible] interest $2,900,000. [illegible] bear an interest of Six per cent. per an[num, payable] semi-annually on the first days of May and [illegible] the City of New-York, where the principal [is payable] in twenty years from date, the interest [illegible] of sale and payment and November 1, [illegible] in advance; and for the payment of the [interest and liq]uidation of the principal thereof, a special [tax of illegible] on each Hundred dollars in value of the [taxable pro]perty of the State has been levied, which tax is [illegible] to be collected annually until said bonds [are fully] redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax [illegible] in 1862 and thereafter of Five cents is [levied for] reducing the State debt, making in all for the [illegible] Seven cents, and for the year 1863 [illegible] Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars [illegible] taxables in the State applicable to the [illegible] loan.

[illegible] to bearer, signed by the Governor, coun[tersigned and] registered, with coupons for interest, in [illegible] Thousand dollars, will be issued for this [illegible] in sums of Five Hundred dollars, author[ized by] law, being reserved for sales in Indiana. [No condit]ional proposals will be considered. The right [is reserved] to reject any and all of the bids as shall be [deemed to] promote the best interests of the State. [Upon the] acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the [amount of] each bid must be paid down, for which a cer[tificate] will be given, bearing Six per cent interest [illegible]; the remainder in nine equal monthly pay[ments] thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior [time as] may be preferred by the bidder.

[Proposals] will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22 [illegible] the undersigned, at the place of reception, in [presence] of such persons as may see proper to be pres[ent, and] the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if ac[cepted, on] the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

[Proposals] must be addressed, under seal, to the under[signed, ca]re of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., [marked] "Proposals for Loan."

[New-]York, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, } Loan Commissioners.
JOHN H. O'BOYLE,

[PR]OPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000. [OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.
[Sealed] proposals will be received at the office of the [Treasu]rer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Spring[field], Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund [and] to provide for auditing all accounts and disburse[ments] arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable [at] the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the [r]ate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan [not less] than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and en[dorsed] "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the [General Fund] Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an [envelope] directed to the Comptroller of the State of [New-York,] Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the [Treasurer] of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the [Manhattan] Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent.	$100,000
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100,000
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100,000

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.

State Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., } NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 7 Broadway.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIREC-tors of the Tradesmen's Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DI-rectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner New Bowery—Open daily. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed. Interest commences July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 65 Wall st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded, to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000— SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
LANSING, June 14, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR, Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN, Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROAD-WAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
THE OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S Bank will be removed on MONDAY, the 24th inst., from its present location to the new banking house, No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade st.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1861.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS, TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS, of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURBIE & RUSHER No. 78 Beekman-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

300 DIFFERENT STYLES OF PATRIOTIC envelopes for sale at one cent each. The largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States for sale at CHARLES A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail attended to.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET. Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE TURF.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROT-TING—TUESDAY, June 25 at 3½ o'clock P. M.—A match for $2,000, three mile heats, in harness.
J. D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple*.
J. Turner names ch. g. *John Morgan*.
BEVINS & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige, Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR: I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING.
SIR: You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct
D. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR: Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. WM. C. FILLER, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING.
SIR: Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price*, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

RAILROADS.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,
Connecting with boats from
PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER,
AT 7 and 9 A. M.; 1, 3½ and 6½ P. M.
SUNDAYS, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1, 3 and 5 P. M.,
Stopping at CAMP SCOTT and CAMP YATES.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A.M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:30, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A.M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING AR-RANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Dépôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays to Greenport, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5.30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBA-NY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P.M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30, 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A F SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELA-WARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMP SCOTT— FARE ONLY SIX CENTS.—The Excelsior Brigade, Gen. Sickles commanding, having been mustered into the service of the United States, for the war, five thousand men will parade in full dress on Sunday afternoon at their encampment.

The camp will be open to visitors at all hours. Divine service in the afternoon. A fine Band will perform during the day. Refreshments furnished by the Sutler.

Staten Island Ferry Boats leave every half hour on Sundays, from foot of Whitehall st., east side of the Battery. Leave Camp Scott Landing, Clifton, one mile from the camp, as late as 8½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Excursion tickets to the above landings at reduced prices.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT THE HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND PLEASURE BAY.—The fast Steamboat ALICE PRICE, will leave on SUNDAY, June 23, for the sea-shore as above: Catharine Market at 7:45, Spring-street at 8 o'clock, Pier No. 4 North River at 8.15. Returning, leave Long Branch at 3 o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, stopping at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island, and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves every SUNDAY, from James-st., at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 26th-st., 9:10. Returning in the afternoon and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISH-ING BANKS.—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODI-ous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.

For a gentleman's country residence, or for a boarding school, or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted.

It is 16 miles from Auburn, 26 miles from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New-York Central Road is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.

The property will be sold cheap. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON OR near Long Island Sound and the New-Haven R. R., in a first-class neighborhood between New-Rochelle and Stratford, Ct.; house and outbuildings must be modern style, ample and substantially built, well shaded, and with from 15 to 20 acres of good tillable land well stocked with fruit; possession required this Summer or Fall; price about $14,000. Address C.R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SIT-uated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN— A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 52 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BAR-GAIN—The schooner *Bulrush*, built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A 2½ good; is a large carrier; in good order; and is a well found; she cost over $8,000 in 1853 and has had $4 300 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $3,000. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor. The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,
will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool....$100
Cabin to St. John's....35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway....30

RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA.
Capt. R. ADAMS,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on MONDAY, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO....SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA....SATURDAY, July 13
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, JAMES WALKER, Commander, will leave for Galway on TUESDAY, June 25, at 9 A. M. Baggage not wanted for the voyage will be received on board the day before sailing, and marked below.
W. H. WICKHAM.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PROPOSALS.

SCULPTORS TAKE NOTICE.—THE UN-dersigned, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, will receive sealed proposals between the date of this notice and the 10th day of August next, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of those who fell in the battle of Minisink, in pursuance of the bequest for that purpose contained in the last will and testament of the late Dr. Merritt H. Cash.

Said Monument is to consist of Marble, Granite, or other suitable materials, and the whole expense when lettered and completed, is not to exceed the amount of the bequest, ($4 000.)

It is recommended that the proposals be accompanied with designs and specifications for the structure, but the same must be free of charge.

The proposals will be opened and passed upon at a meeting of the Board, to be held at Goshen on the 13th day of August next. Dated June 10, 1861.
CALVIN GARDNER, Chairman Committee.
Goshen, N. Y.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the subscriber until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., for manufacturing at New York City one hundred Army Ambulances for the United States, to be ready for delivery as soon as practicable.

Among equal bids that which offers the greatest number in the shortest time will have preference.

Bonds in double the amount of the contract will be required, and the names of the bondsmen should be mentioned in the bid.

Models of each of the two patterns of ambulances can be seen at T. M. Quinby's & Co., Broad-st., Newark, until this afternoon, and thereafter at G & D Cook's & Co., State st., New-Haven, until Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Bids should be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Ambulances." and left at No 6 State st., where printed specifications of the ambulances can be seen.
MORRIS S. MILLER, Quartermaster U. S. Army.
NEW-YORK CITY, June 21, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS, } Committee.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School, No 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Chairman.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET, CHEAP.—THE FOUR-STORY BASE-ment house No. 147 West-46th st., with all the modern improvements; also, a small cottage-house in Tremont, Westchester County, about ¼ of a mile from High Bridge landing. Rent for the summer $150. Apply to JOHN A. F. DOUGLASS, No. 314 Broadway, or No. 147 West-46th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x39, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,090 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—AT A LOW PRICE, TO A SMALL FAM-ily, half of a first class English basement house, in West 22d st. Inquire of A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILD-ING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 8, to JAMES M. SMITH.

DENTISTRY.

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.—GUARAN-teed first-class dentistry. Silver sets of teeth only $8; rubber, $10; patent vulcanite, $20; gold sets, $25; single teeth, $1. Adularia bone-filling. Five premiums awarded. Established 1840. National Dentist Gallery, 6th av., corner 22d-st. DR. MANSON, Dentist.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE No. 106 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT CHANGE of NOVELTIES and CURIOSITIES! LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, of that most wonderful and extraordinary VIRGINIAN LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY.
The smallest persons of their ages in the world, of one family, consisting of the affable and gentlemanly MAJOR HIRAM WALTERS, aged 51 years, and his two sisters, Misses ROXANY and KATY WALTERS, aged 42 and 45, yet no larger than ordinary children of 2 and 3 years old. They are universally regarded as the greatest curiosities ever seen at the Museum. Don't fail seeing them.

LAST WEEK, ALSO, OF THE WHAT IS IT?
This nondescript has been visited by more than a million of people, and yet the public seem never to tire of seeing him. As he leaves after this week, no time is to be lost by those who would see him again.

LAST WEEK, ALSO, OF THE ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar, who, though born of perfectly black parents, are WHITE AS SNOW, with long, white, bushy hair and pink eyes—the most singular physical phenomenon known.

LAST WEEK, ALSO, of that great National Union Drama, THE PATRIOT'S DREAM, which delineates so powerfully many incidents of the present war, as
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE,
THE ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS,
THE MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH, &c., &c.
This Drama is confessedly the best representation yet attempted of the STIRRING SCENES OF THIS WAR, and is full of interest from the beginning to the close.

It will be played EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. In addition to all the above, the following are to be seen at all hours: OLD KING NEPTUNE; MONARCH OF THE OCEAN, THE GREAT LIVING, ROARING, BARKING SEA LION, MONSTER LIVING SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, and untold multitudes of other wonders, living and preserved.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

1776. 1776.

SECOND EVENING OF THE FIRST SERIES
SUMMER EVENING SOIREES,
MONDAY, June 24, at the
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
NO 625 BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

In order to afford aid to the needy families of absent volunteers, the management of the above Institute have determined to throw open to the public the new and spacious Galleries of Art, for a series of SOIREES MUSICALE, The proceeds of which will be devoted to the above fund. The first of the series commencing SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, and ending July 1, will be given under the direction of Signor TORSO, from the Conservatoire of Paris, assisted by Madame STAHL, the distinguished harpist and vocalist from the Academy of Music, Coplenz, and CARL MULLER, the celebrated pianist.

During the Soirées will be exhibited, for the first time, Rothermel's new work.
"THE PICTURE FOR THE TIMES."
THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
At Independence square, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. Together with nearly 200 works of art, including the famous Dusseldorf Collection of Paintings and works of American artists, all of which will remain on view without extra charge.

THE GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS open for exhibition from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. MUSICAL SOIREES each evening from 8 to 10.
Admission, day or evening, 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Col. JOHN L. SLINGERLAND, with the NATIONAL MINUTE-MEN ZOUAVES, attend the benefit of F. NAZER, Treasurer, MONDAY, June 24, 1861.

1776. 1776. 1776.
YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
YOUR CHILDREN SHOULD SEE IT!
"THE PICTURE FOR THE TIMES."
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE READING OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
AT INDEPENDENCE-SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4, 1776,
Now on exhibition at the INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No 625 Broadway.
Also on exhibition, without extra charge, over 200 American and Foreign works of Art, including the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS.
Citizens and strangers will find the new and spacious Galleries of the Institute the most elegant and interesting place of resort in the City. Open day and evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12¾, and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip (Pier No. 22 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos,) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LAND-ING at Union, Rossville, Tottens', Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson st. on SUNDAY, June 23, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERME-DIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVER-STRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIREWORKS.
The public are notified that the undersigned are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of EDGE'S First Premium FIREWORKS.
Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
S. M. Chambers & Co., No. 18 John-st.
John D. Robbins, No. 37 John st.
A. J. Wodham, No. 424 Broadway.
J. Lowenthale, No 336 Broadway.
B. J. Hart & Brother, No. 297 Broadway.
C. A. Peck, Jr., No. 198 Broadway.
B. J. Levy, No. 659 Broadway.
George Hogg, No. 267 Broadway.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms.
Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, JR., Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane. HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 287 Washington-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEW-ELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 733 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the right spirit. His home reputation and influence as a speaker is considerable. This full-blooded Kentuckian tells us there are but two parties in Kentucky,—one for their country, the other against their country. It is a Godsend to the people of Kentucky that her Banks have not loaned her Governor money to "arm the State." If the schemes of his managers had succeeded, Kentucky would to-day be in the awful plight of Virginia,—a bloody breastwork to protect Secessionists' niggers on their cotton plantations. The Government has deprived no Southerner of a single right, and has never oppressed and never passed a law which oppressed any Southerner in any particular. The whole secession movement is a most iniquitous usurpation. If any of Jeff. Davis' soldiers attempt to violate Kentucky soil, let Kentuckians meet and repel them If "K G. Cs" attempt to take down the Stars and Stripes from the State House, the citizens of Frankfort will welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves. By the help of God, if I am to fall in this contest, that is the flag I will fall under. If the Secessionists drag Kentucky out of the Union, they will do it over my dead body.

Hurra for East Tennessee!—20,000 or 25,000 actual majority in Johnson's section against "separation." Don't mind Gov. Harris' "official" returns. East Tennessee, well backed, will work wonders.

PONTIAC.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PREPARATIONS IN THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS—PITTSBURGH A MILITARY CAMP—WAR MATERIAL HERE MANUFACTURED—PROVING OF HEAVY ORDNANCE—MANUFACTURE OF NAVAL GUNS—CHARTERING OF OHIO RIVER STEAMBOATS FOR WAR PURPOSES—THEIR PROBABLE DESTINATION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Altoona, Penn., Friday, June 21, 1861.

The war excitement still continues on the increase, especially here among the Alleghanies where one least expects it. The noise of the shrill fife and rattling drum is heard echoing through the mountain fastnesses, and hundreds of sturdy men are ready to do battle for their country. All along the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad men have left their homes and, women, tilling the fields, have become, to use a quaint phrase, the husbandmen. So much for the mountain regions of Upper Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh is full of bustle and life, looking more like a military camp than a manufacturing metropolis. The streets are filled with soldiers; soldiers greet you at every corner; soldiers fill every coffee-house and hotel; uniforms are to be seen in every quarter. Martial music and the enlivening notes of brass bands are heard every hour in the day, and infantry, with their solid tread; cavalry, with the clatter of their steeds and clink of sabres, and the heavy lumbering of artillery wagons over the stony streets, very properly remind one that it is war-time.

Apropos of artillery, strolling a square below the dépôt of the P. F. W. and C. Railroad, yesterday, a heavy piece of ordnance through a gateway attracted my attention. An imposing pile of brick marked the spot as one of those gigantic manufactories of iron which so characterizes the "Iron City." At the gate a watchman was leisurely walking to and fro, with a savage-looking dog following at his heels; and as I looked up and beheld the words "No admittance," I thought of the "Cave Cavern" of Pompeii, and almost resolved to *secede*. The sight of a heavy siege gun made me pause. The watchman pronounced the magic word "Office," pointing with his hand to a sign inscribed thereby. And thus was my introduction to the celebrated Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry.

Through the courtesy of the firm I was permitted to go through the works. Upon entering the gateway, rows of death-dealing instruments met my eye, comprising all grades of guns, from the heavy ten-inch Columbiads to the small six-pounder iron gun. Siege mortars, howitzers and naval guns lay side by side, while surrounding them were piles of shot and shell, suitable for every calibre. Many of these in the yard, however, were condemned guns. In the foundry were strong Vulcans around blazing fires, working out war material of all kinds, while busy moulders, by the score, were ladling out the molten liquid and pouring it into the earth receptacles, where it came out in the shape of shell and solid shot of all sizes. Tons of ball of all kinds, finished and unfinished, lay upon the foundry floors in piles, and tons more were being constantly rolled out. From this building I entered another—the machine-shop. On an immense lathe revolved a huge ten-inch Columbiad, which was receiving the finishing touches, while side by side in front of it were two eight-inch Columbiads, and seven eight-inch siege howitzers. On five wrought-iron beds, in one corner, were four ten-inch mortars and six eight-inch mortars, while in the corner opposite were six finished eight inch Columbiads, and a pile of fifteen-inch shell, cast for the celebrated "Union" gun at Fortress Monroe, which celebrated gun was cast at this foundry, as also its companion, the great Rodman gun. In the pattern-shop were models of every description of gun cast at this foundry, with patterns of celebrated foreign guns. An hour was whiled away very agreeably, and as I turned to leave, two small but beautiful iron howitzers, for twelve-pounder carriages, attracted my attention, and I learned that they were part of a battery of six which were being gotten up exclusively for the use of the workmen, who have a daily artillery drill of two hours from an experienced tactician.

On Tuesday, six eight-inch howitzers and two eight-inch Columbiads were carried to the proving ground, twenty-two miles north-east of Pittsburgh, and satisfactorily tested, under the inspection of a Government officer, and were to have been shipped to-day for the seat of war. Messrs. Knap, Rudd & Co., the owners of this foundry, tell me they employ several hundred workmen, day and night, exclusively on Government work; and they have been so successful in the manufacture of light and heavy ordnance, that they rank first in Government favor in the Union, their workmanship being acknowledged to be the best in the United States. They have just received a large order from the Navy Department for a quantity of the celebrated nine and eleven-inch Dahlgren guns.

Ten steamboats of light draught were chartered by Government, and left Pittsburgh on Saturday night, under the command of Capt. W. J. Kountz, an experienced Western river navigator. Twelve more will leave this week. The first lot took on 2,000 troops at Bellair, and were supposed to have either gone up the Kanawha River, into Virginia, or up the Cumberland, into Tennessee. The proper destination is kept secret, but being light-draft boats, it is thought they were for shallow water. W. B. R.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE VIRGINIA STATE GOVERNMENT.

PASSED BY THE NORTHWEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION, AT WHEELING, VA., ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

The people of the State of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in Convention, at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. A Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, for the State of Virginia, shall be appointed by this Convention, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office until their successors be elected and qualified.

2. A Council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this Convention, to consult with and advise the Governor, respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. Their term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the Governor.

3. The delegates elected to the General Assembly, on the 23d day of May last, and the Senators entitled under existing laws to seats in the next General Assembly, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the Legislature of the State, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for the terms for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the City of Wheeling, on the —— day of —— and proceed to organize themselves, as prescribed by existing laws, in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid, shall constitute a quorum to do business. A majority of the members of each branch thus qualified, voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the twenty-seventh section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the State.

4. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature, and all officers now in the service of the State, or of any county, city or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the Judges and Clerks of the several Courts, Sheriffs, Commissioners of the Revenue, Justices of the Peace, officers of city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia and volunteers of the State, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of Virginia, or the Ordinances of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the 13th day of February, 1861, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the Government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the 11th day of June, 1861, and the Legislature, Governor, and all other officers thereof, in the discharge of their several duties as prescribed by the last mentioned Convention."

5. If any elective officer, who is required by the preceding section to take such oath, or affirmation, fail or refuse to do so, it shall be the duty of the Governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ, declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election, to fill such vacancy, at some convenient and early day, to be designated in said writ; of which due publication shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such election, and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the Governor, to the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the proper county or counties, or to a Special Commissioner or Commissioners, to be named by the Governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation, be appointed otherwise than by election, the writ shall be directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

FROM FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST

The schooner *John N. Genin*, Capt. Phillips, employed as a Government transport, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news from Fort Pickens to the 29th of May, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, to June 9, and Key West to the 10th.

The *John N. Genin* carried a full cargo of ordnance stores to Fort Jefferson, and a quantity of 10-inch columbiads to Fort Pickens. Capt. Phillips reports that the steamer *Parkersburgh*, which left this port for the Gulf on the 16th ult., in company with the steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Chesapeake*, as convoys, broke her propeller shaft when off Cape Florida. She was taken in tow by the *Mount Vernon*, and carried to Pensacola. The *Parkersburgh* was still lying off Fort Pickens, awaiting the return of the *Mount Vernon*, which had been dispatched either to Mobile Bar, or the mouth of the Mississippi, when she would be towed to Key West, where the *Chesapeake* was waiting to convey her to New-York.

The United States frigates *Sabine*, (flag-ship,) and *Brooklyn*, were lying off the harbor of Pensacola, keeping a strict watch upon the movements of the secession forces. The latter had erected sand batteries, ("masked,") all along the shore from Fort McRea to the Barancas, but it was reported that a considerable number of the troops had left for the North, and there was no appearance or apprehension of an attack from Capt. Bragg.

Col. Brown now has some 1,500 men garrisoning the fort which he believes is in a condition to resist any force that can be brought against it, if supported by the fleet. The large forces employed in the construction of sand batteries upon Rosas Island are making rapid headway. The garrison at Pickens, which he visited almost every day while there, was in good health and spirits. The health of the crews on board the men-of-war was also good. The United States sloop *St. Louis*, had been at Tortugas waiting orders, and sailed on the 26th ult. for Pensacola again. Her crew were very anxious to be relieved.

There was plenty of provisions of all kinds in the fleet and at Pickens, including fresh meat. The number at the different stations, including laborers, were reported to be as follows:

At Fort Pickens	1,500
At Fort Jefferson	300
At Key West	250

The little sloop *Millard Fillmore*, which had been carrying supplies to the rebels at Pensacola, had been captured by Capt. Adams. The Captain of the sloop was permitted to dispose of his provisions to the United States ships. He reported from actual observation that the forces under Capt. Bragg and the secession camps were generally very short of provisions.

The *Genin* touched off Key West on the evening of the 10th inst, and learned that the United States steamer *Crusader*, Capt. Craven, was enforcing the blockade of that port as against all vessels from the secession ports. Large numbers of Secessionists had left the place for Cedar Keys and Fernandina, thirty going in one day. Major French, commanding at Fort Taylor, required every person to take the oath of fidelity to the United States Government or leave. Capt. Phillips saw some suspicious-looking vessels, but none showing the flag of the C. S. A.

A SOLDIER'S RESPONSE.

MANLY AND PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM A VIRGINIA OFFICER.

From the National Intelligencer.

Fort Crittenden, Utah, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

I have seen the call of the Virginia Convention on all natives of the State in the army and navy, and have been the subject of other more pointed appeals.

The respect which I owe to the opinions of the citizens of my native State demands of me an answer—an exposition of my circumstances and views of duty.

I belong to a district of the State which, I just learn, has *voted for Union*. At fourteen years of age I was severed from Virginia; the National Government adopted me as its pupil and future defender; it gave me education and a profession; and I then made a solemn oath to bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to "serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever." This oath and honor alike forbid me to abandon their standard at the first hour of danger.

In the national service I have been for thirty-four years a Western man, and if my citizenship be localized a citizen of Missouri.

My military profession has not prevented attentive observation of political affairs; and I have had of late the advantage ground of a calm position. Thus I have formed strong political opinions, which must have had their weight in deciding my course.

Now, what was the true *status* of a great sectional struggle, when the Virginia Convention resolved upon revolution?

For the first time in our national history her citizens enjoyed a legal right to settle *with their slave property* on every acre of the public domain; and this had just been recognized, for the first time, by the Republican Party in their votes for their Territorial acts of Congress. If a barren right, it was too confessedly a mere point of honor. And Slavery was recognized by local law, with the acquiescence of that party, in all the Territory south of the old Missouri Compromise line.

The "personal liberty" acts of some Northern States—misrepresented, but really disloyal and irritating—were being reconsidered; some had already been modified or repealed.

The Democratic Party was gaining strength; was successful in some of the New-England States. But for Southern defection it had been in control of two of the three great Departments of the Government.

The Fugitive Slave Law had just been executed at *Chicago*, with unwonted facility, by an officer appointed by the new Administration.

But one patent fact remains: the "Confederate" States had committed an overt act of aggressive *war upon the nation!* They threatened its Capital, and the President had called for militia for public defence.

Years ago, public men at the South began to despair of their habitual control in the future of the power of the national Government; they were irritated at this prospect, and unreasonably, for it was to be the legitimate result of her political system, and of sectional institutions. But the politicians of the "Cotton States" had long familiarized themselves with ultra ambitious schemes; they were committed—especially in South Carolina—beyond any dignity of retraction, to vain State-rights theories and threats of State action; they embraced wild, dazzling but unscrupulous and impracticable designs; they resolved to *rule*, if only amid the ruins of their country. They *conspired*; they had influence to sever the great national party; they remorselessly turned their backs on their constant and sorely-pressed friends at the North and West. They forced an election by a minority of the people; and then gladly raised the cry of sectional domination, and of imaginary injuries and evils to follow. They *took advantage of their own wrong*, and pronounced a political crime the success of a sectional party, to which they had deliberately contributed!

Then the oligarchy of South Carolina, (a State not very homogeneous, politically or socially, with any other part of the nation,) with contemptuous disregard of the dignity and of the counsels of their neighbors, coolly set themselves to convert a great excitement into temporary madness. They applied the torch to the temple of free government. South Carolina assumed the bad eminence of leader in revolution and ruin. Thus aided, the arts of demagogues and the violent energies of rebellious spirits elsewhere dragged or dragooned the reluctant *voiceless* inhabitants of six other States into her train. Ever since, the leaders have exerted every art to gain over the "Border States," to save themselves from failures; until desperately they lit the torch of war—then Virginia fell into the snare. In a secondary position, she is made a tool—a fender against collision—a battle ground. When the war tocsin sounded, her Catilines, her mad youths, her city mobs, drove excitement to frenzy; and a great Union majority in the Convention was overcome. Thus recklessly, for a time, the temperate voice of duty has been drowned; and the good old State may have been plunged into the darkness of moral and physical desolation—the hell of a bitter civil, it may be a servile, war.

I have given the utmost condensation to this sketch of my views and convictions; it is not a time for many words. If I had been on the ground I might have felt tempted to shoulder a musket in defence of the mother of *dead* statesmen, "right or wrong;" but alas! I might have been first called upon to encounter the associates of childhood in the honest mountains and valleys of her West. What dire complications of crime! To cut this gordian knot of horrors, my sword had instinctively turned against the usurping "majesty" of cotton.

I owe Virginia little; my country much. She has intrusted me with a distant command; and I shall remain under her flag as long as it waves the sign of the National Constitutional Government.

In these far distant mountains I could only offer patriotic prayers for the result of the vote on the 23d of May. I trust that reason may have then recovered her *sway*; that the voice of a majority may not have been restrained by bayonets; that, sounding above clamor of anarchy, and *still respected*, it may have pronounced the loyalty and just attitude of the State.

P. ST. GEORGE COOK,
Colonel Second Regiment U. S. Dragoons.

THE LATE MAJOR WINTHROP.

The remains of the late Major Winthrop were interred at New Haven, Ct., on June 20, as the telegraph has announced. Prof. Noah Porter made the following address at the grave:

"Our deceased friend and fellow-citizen was a descendant in the direct line from the first John Winthrop, who in 1630 conducted from England that choice and noble company of emigrants, to which so many of the families of Massachusetts and Connecticut have been proud to trace their origin. In 1665, the second John Winthrop procured for Connecticut that charter of privileges and independence, by which in process of time she became 'a sovereign State.' It was this charter which, in 1688 she would not resign at the bidding of the Crown of England and its Royal Governor, but for which she stood proudly and successfully against Royal claims and threats. It seems fitting that the first gallant officer whom Connecticut should be called to offer in the open field, in the strife that turns upon the question, whether a so-called sovereign State can disintegrate a mighty nation, should be a Winthrop, and a descendant of that Winthrop, who was her first Governor, by whose agency Connecticut received the charter of her independent existence. By this act of sacrifice and suffering, she testifies that the State to which a Winthrop gave the charter of its being, will never refuse allegiance to that other charter which made her citizens to be the members of a glorious nation, and binds them to obedience to the laws and the rulers of the Union. It is fitting, also, that we, as citizens of Connecticut and of New-Haven, should pay these public honors to the remains of him who, for himself and for us, has sealed this testimony with his blood—that we should sadly, yet proudly, attend him on the last stage of his triumphal march to the grave.

But we may not omit in our public honors to render a brief tribute to his private worth. After being educated as a child, under the careful supervision of the tender mother, of whom he was the eldest and the beloved son, he graduated at our college, with high honors, in 1848. At the same time he obtained, by successful but well-contested competition, the Clark scholarship, which in that year was fully endowed, and his name will stand in the order of time as the first on the roll of scholars on the Clark foundation. The year following he spent in New-Haven, prosecuting private studies, in part under the immediate and familiar guidance of the speaker. This familiar intercourse was the beginning of a friendship which has since been maintained. Though we met but rarely of late, yet it was always on the footing of openness and cordiality. This knowledge of his character justifies me in speaking of him with confidence and freedom. His tastes were refined almost to fastidiousness. His culture was various by study, travel and adventure. His purposes were high and noble. He was ready, versatile, adventurous and brave. He gave himself to his country, in the strife which has broken upon us, with characteristic ardor. His friends all hoped that he would serve his country long, and open for himself a career of honorable achievement. Their hopes are disappointed. He is brought home early to his rest.

But he has not lived in vain. He has given his life for his country in the field, and his example to those who are to follow, by dying as a soldier should. Sword in hand, he has fallen—as it were in the sight of the whole country, in the sight of all of us, gallantly leading a detachment, himself in advance. He is brought home *on his shield* to rest among those who will honor his memory.

'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.' But if the grave is that of the Christian soldier, it is green with Promise and with Hope. The laurel which his country wreathes for his tomb, is the symbol of that Crown of Life which is laid up for him, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give him. With these hopes, we commit to the grave the remains of this, our friend, honored and beloved, in hope of a glorious resurrection."

The New-Haven *Journal* says:

"As an incident of the funeral ceremonies, we may mention that at the grave, a party of ladies handed to one of the pall-bearers a wreath of lilies, which was placed upon the coffin and lowered into the tomb with it.

No more impressive funeral solemnities were ever performed in New-Haven than this yesterday in honor of Major Theodore Winthrop."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

There was a busy day yesterday at the Arsenal, a place which now presents a very different appearance to what it did three months ago. Then there was nothing to create a stir among the officials or assistants; now the building is crowded with equipments of war, arms and ammunition. Three regiments were supplied with equipments yesterday, and the packing of so many thousand separate articles kept the employes busy from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the goods were dispatched. Their destination was Albany, and will supply the wants of the Sixteenth, Twenty-second and Thirtieth Regiments of Volunteers. When the articles are stowed comfortably on the persons of the soldiers, we can form no idea of their bulk, but seeing them carried away in huge loads, conveys a very exact and different impression.

There are several distinguished foreigners at the Arsenal, in the shape of arms from Europe, recently arrived at this port by the steamship *Borussia*. They were shipped at Southampton, and are of English make, being rifled muskets on the Enfield plan. Several regiments have been fitted out with them, but as they only arrive in small instalments, it is difficult to supply the demand—especially as the latter is universal. The rifle is the favorite weapon just now, and in the rage for it, soldiers seem to forget that the greatest battles of the world have been fought with the common musket, and an article of common musket, we may add, infinitely inferior to that supplied by the United States Government.

Among the packages received were a number containing balls. The English manufacturers evidently suppose that we have neither lead nor molds in this country. The arms are handsome in appearance, having brown barrels, and fitted with a very pointed bayonet. They are of uncertain quality, however, and require to be inspected with great care before they are distributed to the troops.

To give some idea of the vast amount of work and labor required to fit out an army in such a manner as to enable it to take the field, we publish the exact number of muskets, cartridges, tents, &c., that have been supplied to the regular militia and volunteers of this State, through Commissary-General Benjamin Welsh, Jr., since the commencement of the war. The following are the exact figures up to yesterday: 83 rifles, 21,622 muskets, 15,864 cartridges, 15,772 cartridge boxes, belts and plates; 1,089 non-commissioned officers' waist-belts and plates; 15 119 private's waist belts and plates; 15,852 cap pouches and picks; 14,982 bayonet scabbards and frogs; 16,955 gun slings; 16,382 knapsacks: 17,295 haversacks; 18,691 canteens; 472 camp hatchets; 472 axes and helves; 472 spades; 236 pick-axes; 2 180 camp kettles; 4 360 mess-pans; 217 drums, sticks, slings and carriages, complete; 35 bugles; 130 fifes; 380 wall tents, with flies, poles and pins, complete: 2,533 common tents, with poles and pins, complete; 420,850 ball cartridges; 432,700 percussion caps; 600 primers: 37 non-commissioned officers' swords, 4 artillery sabres with belts and plates, 1 marquee, 52 Sibley tents, 80 patent-leather sliding frogs for sword belts, 1 3-pounder brass field-piece, 6 6-pounder field-pieces, with caissons, limbers, prolong, wheel and lead-harness; 307 6-pounder cartridges, 255 cannon balls, 188 cannister 1,000 cannon caps, 1 12-pounder howitzer, 15 musketoons, 35 rounds fixed ammunition, 50 valises.

At present, Commissary-Gen. Welsh and the Assistant-Commissary, Col. Welsh, are actively engaged in equipping Col. Pratt's Thirty first, Col. Taylor's Thirty-third, and Col. Mathesen's Thirty-second Regiments.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This Regiment has been accepted by the War Department at Washington, and is now under the command of Andrew T. M'Reynolds who served as an officer in the Mexican war. At the request of Gen. Scott the name was changed from the "Carl Schurz Cavalry" to the name it now bears. It consists of ten companies, two of which are ordered to report for active service by the 15th of July, and the remaining companies by the 1st of August. The head-quarters are at Disbrow's Riding Academy, in Fifth-avenue near 40th-street, where every arrangement has been made for exercise and drill. Several States are represented in the regiment, which is composed mostly of Americans and Germans. Public patronage is solicited to aid them in the purchase of equipments. Recruiting offices have been opened at No. 648 Broadway, 63 Cedar street, at Palace Garden, and at Head-quarters. Recruits who can furnish their own horses will have them provided for immediately.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

No regiments were paid off yesterday, but three chaplains received worldly remuneration for their devotion to the cause of the Union—one of the number receiving it in advance, in order that he may depart with his regiment this morning. The chaplains of all our regiments are paid by the State, not by the General Government, and their pay will continue as long as the war lasts. They are rated on the pay-roll at $60 per month; but being allowed four rations per day in addition, at the rate of 30 cents per ration, their real pay amounts to $96 per month.

Twenty-three regiments have been paid off by this Department, leaving ten more to be provided for. These particulars, although they are easily and quickly stated on paper, have caused an immense amount of labor to the Paymaster. When the time for settling with the various regimental Quartermasters shall arrive, there will probably be a still further addition to his onerous duties.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.

The following changes of quarters, consequent on departures of various regiments to the seat of war, were reported yesterday: Col. Innes' (Thirty-sixth Regiment) will proceed to Riker's Island and occupy the camp recently vacated by Col. Pratt's Thirty-first Regiment. Col. Kerrigan has removed, or will remove his men from the Quarantine, Staten Island, to the more spacious barracks, recently occupied by Col. Lansing, and built for Wilson's Zouaves, a little to the west of the Quarantine grounds. The Battery (New York City) encampment is now unoccupied. The tents will be kept standing for the accommodation of passing regiments. We could not learn that any regiment was reported for the Park Barracks. The latter having been thoroughly cleaned, is now ready for the reception of troops.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Much activity prevailed yesterday in Walker-street. Seven hundred and forty uniforms were dispatched to Albany, and a large quantity of shoes and shirts forwarded to Elmira. Col. Matthewson, (Thirty fourth Regiment) and Col. Kerrigan, (Twenty-fifth Regiment,) also received a part of their uniforms, and their men may, in consequence, be expected to present a gay appearance before their friends to-day.

ORDERS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Head-quarters First Division N. Y. S. M.,
New York, June 21, 1861.

General Orders No 3.—The Division will parade in full uniform, on Thursday, the Fourth of July prox., to celebrate the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence.

The Division line will be formed on Fourteenth-street, the right resting on University-place, at 7½ o'clock A M.

Col. Hicken, commanding the Second Brigade, will cause the national salute to be fired on the Battery, at sunrise, by the Veteran Corps, and at 12 o'clock M., by a detachment from the Fourth Regiment.

The marching salute will take place in front of the City Hall, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The line of march will be up Broadway to Seventeenth-street, around Union-square, and down Broadway to Park-row, up Park-row to the east gate of the Park.

Fourteenth street and the line of march from curb to curb are designated as the parade ground of the Division during the parade and review.

The resignation of Col. Eugene Le Gal, of the Fifty fifth Regiment, having been accepted, Lieut.-Col. Leclerc will assume command of said regiment. Col. Marshall Lefferts will assume command of the Third Brigade.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the General (No. 207 West Thirty-fourth-street) at 7 o'clock A. M. By order of

WM. HALL,
Brig. Gen. Comm'g First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. Gershon Herriot,
Acting Division Inspector.
A. P. Dalrymple Aide-de Camp.

GEN. YATES' DEPARTMENT.

The officers at the Arsenal, corner Elm and White streets, were occupied yesterday in completing the arrangements for the departure of the Thirty-first (Col. Pratt,) and Thirty-seventh (Col. McCunn's) Regiments. Nothing of importance transpired.

COL. J. H. M'CUNN'S REGIMENT.

This regiment did not leave yesterday as was anticipated, owing to the fact that some of the men, who were allowed to leave camp in the morning, for the purpose of seeing their friends, had not returned up to the hour appointed for their departure last evening.

The Lieutenant Colonel informed our reporter, at 7 o'clock, that the regiment would not leave until all the men reported themselves, and that they had taken active measures to have all in readiness for departure to the seat of war to-day (Sunday) at 2 o'clock P. M. This regiment consists of 815 men rank and file, and has one company which will act as an artillery corps, having three howitzers. The ladies of Trinity Church have presented the regiment a large quantity of under-clothing, consisting, among other things, of 800 under shirts; 1 600 pairs of socks, and the same number of drawers and handkerchiefs, for all of which the officers desire to publicly express to the donors their sincere thanks. It is expected that the regiment will take its departure at the time above-mentioned on board the steamer *Red Jacket*, and thence by Camden and Amboy Railroad to Philadelphia, and thence *via* Baltimore to Washington.

COL. PRATT'S REGIMENT.

The Thirty-First Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Pratt, which has been stationed at Riker's Island for the last three weeks, left there yesterday afternoon, and arrived at the Park barracks at 10 o'clock in the evening, where they were quartered during the night. They will probably leave for Washington to-day, taking the 12 o'clock train from Jersey City.

SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA, IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Lieut. Thos. W. Davis of this regiment, has just returned to this City, and will take out one hundred good men with him. They will be uniformed and equipped immediately on arriving at Washington, and put into immediate active service. Apply at the Second Regiment Armory, corner of Hall place and Seventh-street, near Third avenue, or at No. 168 Fulton-street.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

A number of experienced officers, mostly drawn from the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, with others from the British and French services, are forming a regiment of sharpshooters, to be called the Scott Rifles, Head-quarters at No. 19 Beekman-street, near Nassau. The Regiment is to be armed with the Enfield rifle. Mr. DeBrame, the inventor of the new rifled cannon, has liberally offered, through his agents, to supply the regiment also with his weapon. The following is a list of the officers appointed at the last meeting: W. R. Macdonald, (late Captain H. B. M. Rifles,) Colonel; Charles LeGendre, Lieutenant-Colonel; Dwight Laflin, (formerly Lieutenant Ellsworth's Zouaves,) Major; Charles Mears, of Seventh Regiment, Adjutant; Capts. Williams, Parmelee, McMillan and Lewis, of the Seventh Regiment; and Monck, of the Texas Rangers. Lieuts. Holbrook and Mitchell, of the Seventh Regiment, &c.

Subscriptions to aid in defraying the expenses of the regiment, which are necessarily very heavy, will be received by any of the officers named above; by G. W. Wood, Esq, No. 247 Front-street; or at the Head-quarters, No. 19 Beekman-street.

PRESENTATION TO COL. FARNSWORTH.

We understand that the numerous friends of this gentleman, now Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, (Second Scott Life Guard,) are moving in an effort to present him with a suitable testimonial in appreciation of his former services as a soldier and his merits as a citizen. The Colonel deserves well at the hands of our citizens. He served with distinction as an officer in the New-York Volunteers during the war with Mexico, and is now again in the field to do service for his country. The gentlemen who are moving in this matter, and with whom others can communicate, are Alex. C. Lawrence, merchant, No. 345 Broadway; T. B. Chase, shipping merchant, No. 78 South-street; E. T. Wood, Esq., Nassau-street; John A. Scutler, No. 6 Washington-street, New-York.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND PAPERS FOR NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Our regiments at Washington and Fortress Monroe have been supplied during the past two weeks with 9,744 newspapers, mostly religious, and 45,000 pages of tracts and religious magazines, besides prayer-books and hymn-books. Such reading-matter is still solicited from our citizens. It may be sent to the rooms of the Evangelical Alliance, New-York University, or to the store of Plase & Young, No. 62 Dey-street.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give the the following a prominent place in your paper:

Ladies and Gentlemen of New-York: I appeal to you in behalf of the band belonging to the First Regiment New-York Volunteers. They have been for several weeks now in the field without their instruments. On the day of the battle at Great Bethel, these noble spirits shouldered the musket and stood in the thickest of the fight, and there, on the altar of their country, offered up the first blood of the First Regiment.

You know too well the elevating, enervating and cheering effects of good band music to need any comment upon that subject from me or any one else.

Our soldiers feel the need of those elevating and inspiriting strains which give life and fervor to the soul. Will you aid in giving this great blessing to the weary and dispirited soldiers? They are willing to suffer and die, if need be, for your country and your homes.

I saw them stand, like men of iron nerve, before the cannon's fire for one hour and forty minutes on that day, without broken ranks or confusion. They will not fail you—they will not disappoint you.

Any person willing to aid in this cause may leave the amount they propose to give with Mr. Stetson, at the Astor House, where every farthing will be accounted for.

As I am under orders to return to Fortress Monroe within ten days, what is done must be done quickly. $1,200 will be needed. Respectfully, &c.,

P. FRANKLIN JONES,
Chaplain First Regiment, N. Y. V.

New-York, Thursday, June 20, 1861.

ALL BUT THE THIRTEENTH PRECINCT HAVE RESPONDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Sunday I find an account of an organization among the Police to sustain a certain number of ex-policemen who have gone to the war. There are 30 precincts in the aggregate, and 29 have contributed $1,854, up to the present time; rather insinuating that the Thirteenth declines to do anything for this great object of sustaining our common country. Allow me to say, by way of explanation, that we were invited to join with the other precincts at the commencement of this effort, in April last, but having at that time contributed about $100 to assist soldiers and their families, we made the following reply:

Gentlemen: Having contributed somewhat of our substance already in fitting out soldiers to do battle for our beloved country, and having further committed ourselves to sustain the wives and children left behind, before hearing of your praiseworthy object; therefore,

Resolved, That we seek not to be behind any in patriotism, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen. We hold ourselves ready for any sacrifice at our country's call, and not knowing what may be our lot in these troublous times, we deem it expedient to respond to your call.

Respectfully, &c.

Supposing that we were working harmoniously together for the great end, and learning by a report in your paper that at the 1st of May they contributed about $996, we certainly rejoiced at their success. We learn that at the first of June they raised about as much more, which makes altogether the sum of $1,854 for the two months. Now as there are 29 precincts, besides several squads contributing to this fund, this makes a little over $25 a month for each precinct. But you say "all except the Thirteenth have responded." Permit me to say that the Thirteenth Precinct have 26 brothers, sons and nephews in the war, besides about the same number of neighbors and friends, nearly all leaving families, for whom we have contributed and expended the sum of $552, and have a balance on hand of $58, and a subscription list of almost $100 a month during the war. And yet, "all but the Thirteenth have responded."

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS STEERS,
Captain Thirteenth Precinct.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

The Lincoln Greens.—Col. Byron and an efficient staff are organizing a regiment of cavalry on the plan of the famous corps known in the military annals of India as Capt. Hodson's Light Sikh Horse, which distinguished itself so much in the mutiny of the Sepoys, and more recently in China. About five hundred members are already enrolled, and will be furnished with horses in a few days. Their Head-quarters at present are at a large building at the foot of South Sixth-street; they will probably drill at East New-York. In addition to the usual cavalry arms and equipments, the regiment will have a battery of light steel guns, six-pounders, throwing Hotchkiss' shell and shot.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Ferris Institute.—The Third Annual Commencement of this educational establishment for young ladies was held, Friday afternoon, in the Presbyterian Church corner of Twenty-ninth street and Madison-avenue. The exercises were of an interesting character, and the young ladies—one hundred and twenty-nine in number—presented a beautiful picture ranged as they were in front of the audience, and all apparelled in white. The names of the graduating class are: Almira Austen, Eleanor Bird, Balsora Davis, Josephine Patterson, Jessie Dinwiddie, Amelia Ostrander, Jennie D. Raynor, and Carrie V. Biggs. After the various reports of the examiners had been presented, the following-named pupils received testimonials: Jessie Dinwiddie, gold medal for excellence in Mathematics: Amelia Ostrander, premium for do; Eleanor Bird, gold medal for excellence in Penmanship; Emma Miles, premium for do; Balsora Davis, gold medal for price composition in the senior department; Annie Hustace, premium for do. do.; Jessie Dinwiddie, gold medal for excellence in French. Premiums were also given to the following members of the Middle Department, for excellence in Penmanship, French, and Needlework: Misses Sophie Hustace, Cornell, Miles, Clearman, and Liley Raynor. Agreeable singing by the pupils, under the direction of Prof. S. Lasar, varied the proceedings. The church was filled with the friends of the pupils, and supporting the Principal—C. H. Gardner—was Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University, who is Counselor of the Institute. In the evening, the Graduating Class gave a reception at the house of Mrs. Gardner, No. 16 East Twenty-eighth-street.

A Dishonest Colored Servant.—Catharine Brown, a colored woman, was on Friday committed by Justice Connolly, charged with having stolen a wallet containing $247, from a bureau drawer in the house of Mr. Eugene Barren, No. 98 Thompson-street, where she lived at service. Catharine admitted her guilt, and stated that she had expended every cent of the money in adorning her person with silks, shawls, shoes and bonnets, and her fashionable attire corroborated the story. One of Catharine's acquaintances, a white woman named Ellen Brown, who had assisted her in spending the money, was also arrested and held as a partner in the crime.

An Aged Offender.—Garret Garretson, a man 71 years of age, living at Hudson, Columbia Co., was imprisoned on Friday, by Justice Connolly, on his own confession that he had been guilty of forgery. The prisoner had been arrested with $15 in counterfeit money on his person, consisting of representations of the issue of the Bull's Head and Catskill Banks, which he had repeatedly attempted to pass upon trades-people in the Eighth and Ninth avenues, although he had been told the notes were bad. The old man endeavored to palliate his crime by pleading destitution and his incapability of providing for himself in an honest manner.

Fire in a Grocery and Dwelling.—A fire occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock on Friday morning, in the frame building No. 755 Eighth-avenue, corner of Fifty-third street, occupied by Samuel Fletcher, as a grocery and dwelling. The fire broke out on the roof, thus affording time to remove the stock from the store, which was accomplished without material damage having resulted. The building was damaged to the extent of $200. The owner, Mr. Theodore Walkley, is said to have had it insured. Mr. Fletcher was insured on his stock, &c., to the amount of $450, in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The origin of the fire was accidental.

Bodies Recovered.—The body of a man was found, on Friday, in the North River, foot of Christopher-street. From letters and papers found upon deceased, it is believed that his name was Frederick Boesch, a dyer, 34 years of age, and a native of Wattwyl, Canton of Neutoggenburg, Switzerland. Besides letters addressed to Mr. Johan Er. Bopp, brewer, Newark, Mr. Werner Boesch, Fort Ridgely, and Jacob Henninger, New-Ulm, Brown County, Min., there was a small sum of money in his wallet. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.....Another body, dressed in the uniform of one of Wilson's Zouaves was also found yesterday morning at the foot of Dey-street. Deceased was about 30 years of age.

Fire in a Daguerrean Gallery.—A fire occurred on Friday evening at No. 407 Broadway, originating in the daguerrean gallery, kept by Mr. W. H. Mellick, on the third floor. Mr. Mellick's stock was entirely destroyed by fire, and the occupants of the other floors sustained serious damage to their various stocks by water. The following are the estimated losses: Mr. Mellick, entire stock, value not known; G. Taylor, second floor, manufacturer of paper patterns, $500; L. Jacobs, first floor, jeweller, $600, insured for $15,000; G. C. Bidwell, first floor, confectioner, $100, insured in the New-York Etna Insurance Company; Ballou Brothers, gentlemen's furnishing goods, adjoining building, $1,000, insured; Smith & Co., children's belts, $50. Damage to building, $500, insured; owned by the Ross estate.

Death of a Sister of Charity.—Mother Elizabeth, who has been for over half a century a Sister of Charity, died yesterday morning, at the Catholic Orphan Asylum for boys, on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. She was one of the first who came to this City, and her life has been spent in those works of charity which are only familiar to the world by their results, while the services of the individual members, and even their very names, are unknown.

Pocket-Picking.—Patrick Lawlor, a butcher, who claims to be a resident of Forest Meadows, on Long Island, was arrested, charged with picking the pocket of one Francis Noe, the complainant. Noe alleges that they were drinking together in a porter-house in this City, when Lawlor snatched from him a watch and immediately fled. A confederate of Lawlor's, named Tobias Butler, was also arrested and committed for examination. Lawlor was committed to prison for trial.

A Burglar Caught.—Friday night, a man named John Mathews, was found by the porter of the store No. 526 Broadway secreted behind the door. It seems the porter had closed the store for the night, but having occasion to turn back and reopen the door, he found the burglar there. A quantity of burglar's tools were found in his possession. The man stated that he intended to rob the store, but that he was driven to it by utter destitution. He was taken before Justice Steers, who committed him.

Death of an Ex-Alderman.—Ex-Alderman John H. Briggs, of this City, died very suddenly yesterday at the store of Messrs. Haley, Sayre & Co., No. 212 Washington-street. It seems he went into the store a few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and very soon thereafter, while engaged in conversation with a gentleman, was taken with an apoplectic fit and immediately expired. His body was taken to No. 2 Attorney-street, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Fire in a Dry Goods Store.—At 9 o'clock, on Friday evening, a fire occurred in a dry-goods store, occupied by A. Jacobi, No. 432 Third-avenue. The damage to the building was about $500; to the stock and fixtures about $7,000. The building was insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for $4,000, and the stock in various City companies for $13,000. The fire was caused by a clerk's having accidentally knocked down some goods on the gas-lights.

Fire in a Dwelling.—At 10½ o'clock, P. M., a fire was discovered in a two-story frame building in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, near Sixth-avenue, owned and occupied by a man named Casimerkuntz. The building was entirely destroyed, but a portion of the furniture was saved by the firemen and the Twelfth Ward Police. Loss on the building, $500; on the furniture, $400. No insurance.

Fatal Casualty.—A colored man named James Lawrence, accidentally fell from the roof of King's Livery Stable in Forty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, on Friday evening. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict of "Death by Accident." Deceased was 45 years of age, and resided in Thirty-seventh-street.

Found Drowned.—The body of a man dressed as a Blackwell's Island convict was found yesterday floating in the water at Pier No. 30 East River. A bullet hole through the head, and other indications of violence were discovered. The body had been some days in the water.

Death by Burning.—Sarah Mills, residing at No. 791 Sixth-avenue, died on Friday evening from burns, occasioned by the explosion of a fluid lamp on Thursday night. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman.

Stabbing Affray.—Patrick Morris was arrested by Officer Montgomery for stabbing [illegible] Mullaney with a bayonet, on Friday [illegible]. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Library of the Late Rev. Theodore Parker.—The work of removing to the [illegible] Library the books bequeathed by this [illegible] theologian to the City of Boston, has commenced. They number upwards of ele[illegible] volumes, comprising the greatest portion [illegible]. As a whole, the collection is very curious [illegible] able, and will be an exceedingly valuable [illegible] the Public Library. It is very full of G[illegible] literature, a pursuit in which Mr. Parker excelled, and is rich in Greek and Latin [illegible] kinds and dates. It is also exceedingly [illegible] in metaphysical works and in those on [illegible] theology.

As might have been expected, the collection contains a large number of books and pamphlets [illegible] to philanthropic, industrial and educational [illegible]. It has also some very curious palæotypes, or [illegible]ly printed books. Among them is a volume of Thomas Moore's Works, of 1557, an exceedingly rare work; a fair copy not absolutely complete, but containing the scarce leaf of which bibliophiles [illegible] so much. In the number and good collection of books of reference, Mr. Parker displayed rare judgment, the works being the very best of their class, and are of all languages and on almost every subject.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature exhibited is the collection of authors on civil law, the law of nations and kindred matters, such as one would not expect to find in the library of any man except that of a profound jurist. In his early life, previous to entering upon the clerical profession, Mr. Parker studied law to some extent, and would doubtless have displayed at the bar that breadth of study for which he was so distinguished in theology. When we take into consideration the profession which the donor embraced, this feature of his library is certainly very striking.

A brief catalogue of this donation has already been made, but it will be several months before the works will be arranged for public use. A thorough examination is yet to be made, which will, doubtless, show that the gift is even more valuable than has yet been supposed. It contains very many volumes of which the Public Library has long been in pursuit, and others which could not have been procured even if the funds at the disposal of the institution had been more liberal than they now are. Mr Parker has set a noble example to those of our citizens who have large collections of books. By thus disposing of his library, he has made himself a public benefactor, and identified his name with one of the best institutions of the city where his last years were passed.—*Boston Transcript*, June 21.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 22.

Flour quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 12½; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Family, $5 75@$6; Fancy, [illegible]. Wheat dull; sales 3,000 bushels Red, at [illegible]@$1 25; White, $1 35 Corn quiet at 51c. Cuba Sugar, 4¾c @5¼c. Coffee firm. Whisky firmer—16½c.@17c.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 22.

Flour steady and in moderate demand Wheat dull; sales 18,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, 78c. Corn in fair demand; 6,000 bushels at 33c. Whisky nominal at 14½c. Canal Freights dull. *Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 72 000 bushels Wheat. 2,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bush. Wheat, 38,000 bush. Corn, 19,000 bush. Oats, 7,000 bush. Rye.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Karnak, for Havana and Nassau—Miss Hield, Nassau; Capt P. Whitney, wife and child, U. S. Consul at Nassau; Francis Ellis, child and servant, Turks Island; Geo. W. Higgs, Nassau; Mrs. A. Miller and child, Nassau; Capt. C. D. O[illegible], New-York; Judge Lees, Mr. Lees, Nassau. For Havana—Miss Lucie Oheron, Havana; Mrs. Dolores Romagosa and 2 children, Havana; Thos. Miller, Philadelphia; Miss E Rolando, Havana; Miss R. Rolando, do.; J. G. Rolando, do.; Manuel Codina, New York; R. Schmidt, Paris; Pedro J. Bestard, Cuba; Mrs. Smith, New-York; J. Julien Manenan y Gil, Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Elsinore, from Sagua—August Sich and wife, James F. Robinson, Peter Bunker, H. S. Hall, C. B. Morse.

In brig Joseph Park, from Matanzas—Stephen Robson, John Guttridge E. Fisher, John Disch and child.

In brig Port-au Platt, from Port au Platt—F. Finke, Mr. Tellier.

In schr. Vigilant from Nassau, N. P.—C. J. Marshall, Wm. Edgar, Miss Edgar, Miss Treacle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 36 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 09 | Gov. Island.. 8 38 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Karnak, Le Messurier, Havana, E. Cunard.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Beverly, Pierse, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ships S Constantine. (Russ.,) Broman, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hermann Kuhlmann, Bremen, ——; J. Morton, Gilley Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Constellation, Muldiner, Liverpool, C. Carow; Bumboldt, Boysen, Hamburg, ——; Beechworth, Train, Liverpool, ——.

Bark S. Crooker, Clifford, Stockton, H. D. Brookman & Co

Brigs N. Stetson, Phinney, Pembroke, E. A. Ball; Conflict, Roland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Casper Wild. (Nor.,) Jorgusen, Cork and a market, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cygnet ——, St. John. A. Smithers & Co; Aurate, Davis, Gibraltar, H. Becker & Graves; Bobio, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince, M. S. Delafield.

Schooners Rival, Hobbie, Stamford, master; Southern Belle, Morris, Demerara, H Barnes; Curasson, Davison, Aux Cayes ——; Harvest, Lawrence, Wellfleet, master; Water Witch, Hull, Providence, master; Com. Kearney, Brewster, Boston, ——; Ellen, Peltes, Harbor Island, ——.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins. On the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock A. M., off Barnegat, spoke U. S. gunboat Quaker City, and steam transport State of Georgia, bound S.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner

Steamer T W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, mdse. to J & N. Briggs & Co

Bark Fame, (of Richmond,) Kennedy, Rio Janeiro May 14, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Sld. in co. with bark Sally Magee, for Richmond, brig [illegible] Point, Smith, for do. May 25, lat. 4 30 S., lon. 34 50, spoke bark Franklin, of New-Bedford, whaler; had lost maintopmast; supplied her with one.

Bark Express, Suneberg, Cardenas June 10, with sugar to Peter V. King & Co. June 21 Absecom Lighthouse, bearing W. N. W. 9 or 10 miles, passed what appeared to be a sunken vessel, with the masts broken off, and the stumps just above water.

Bark Louisa, Benton, Cardenas 12 ds, with sugar to master; is bound to Antwerp; put into this port for provisions.

Bark Peter, (Prus.,) Beckmann, Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co

Brig Joseph Park, (of Boston,) Park, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. June 15, lat. [illegible] 28, lon. 78 19, was boarded by a boat from U. S. ship Vandalia, cruising.

Brig Port au-Platt, (Brem.,) Hachtmann, Port-au-Platt June 8, with hides, tobacco, &c., to Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichalt.

Brig Elsinore, (of Bangor,) Partridge, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Lightbourn, Nassau, N. P., 14 ds. with sugar to John R. Bacon. Had light winds and calms S. of the Gulf; been 6 ds N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with schr. J. C. Roker, for New-York.

Schr. John N. Genin, (U. S. transport,) Phillips, Fort Pickens May 29, via Fort Jefferson, Tortugas 10 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Trade Wind, Baxter, New-Haven, in ballast, to B. F. Small. Will load for Rio Grande.

Schr. Quickstep, Brown, George's Banks 4 ds., with halibut to master.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, Smith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Verrill, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Elizabethport, Boston.

Schr. Jane, Gaskell, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, New Haven 16 hours.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Jarvis, Chester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Miner, Portland 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. S. K. Hart, Kemp, New London 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Martin, Goldwaith, Elizabethport, for [illegible].

Schr. Whistler, Parker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Libby, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. S. Nelson Hall, Ryder, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Wakefield, Hall, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Baldwin, New-London 3 ds.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Stocking, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Chatham 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Empire, Cobb, Bristol 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Undine, Eisley, Portland, in ballast.

Schr. Flyaway, Davis, New-Haven, in ballast.

Sloop Hope, Staples, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

BELOW—one brig.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

June 21—Ships Carra Linn, for Glasgow; Australia, for Liverpool. Barks Rockaway, (Br.,) for Cork; Edwin, for Havre. Brigs A. J. Ross, for Barbadoes; Mentor, (Br.,) for Exeter City.

June 22—Steamships Karnak, (Br.,) for Nassau, N. P.; Fulton, for Havre and Southampton; Glasgow, for Liverpool. Brig Peerless, for Bermuda.

Spoken, &c.

Raritan—Br. ship, from Europe for Melbourne, May 29, lat. 14 S., lon. 34 20.

Jno. S. Betts, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK, FIXTURES, &c. GERARD BETTS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, and continue the sale on SATURDAY, June 29, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 203 Fulton-st., the wholesale stock of drugs contained in the above store, consisting of drugs, paints, oils, acids, dye stuffs, chennile, patent medicines, perfumery, green and white glass ware, &c., &c. Also the store and office fixtures, consisting of drawers, shelving, counters, bins, glass cases, desks, chairs, &c. The whole fitted up in the best style. This is a favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to commence a drug business in New-York to obtain a well selected stock.

Catalogues now ready. The goods can be examined on the premises any time previous to sale.

Terms cash. Bankable money.

THE MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 2, O. U. A., are notified to attend to meet at the Chapter-rooms, corner of Ludlow and Grand-street, on Monday the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother Ex-Alderman John H. Briggs. The order in general is respectfully invited to attend.

H. E. COATES, Sachem.
Stephen R. Thorne, C. of the C.